

BOSTON GETS A BIG ELECTRIC CONTRACT FROM MIKADO-LAND

Seven-Million Dollar Enterprise Will Be Undertaken by Local Construction Engineering Firm.

PAPERS ARE SIGNED

Japan's Imperial Railways to Be Changed From Present Steam System—Vast Sum for Materials.

The largest order ever taken from the empire of Japan for electrical apparatus for the conversion of a steam railroad to electric power has been signed in Boston, it is announced today, by one of the larger construction engineering corporations.

It is reported that the contract has been awarded to the General Electric Company and that the order was received at the Schenectady (N. Y.) office of the company.

The units will be 1000 kilowatt turbine-generator sets. The whole contract for power house apparatus, line material, car motors and supplies is \$7,000,000.

This is the first unit of electrification of an imperial line of railways that serves Tokyo and seven manufacturing cities. One of the engineers here from Japan, in connection with the contract, said:

"The imperial engineer corps of Japan has recently completed a most exhaustive report upon the practicability and economy of electrifying the railways of the empire. The work settled to be done in eliminating steam railway traction in the zone of Tokyo is to be begun at once. Other sections will be electrified as soon as the money can be found.

"Japan is well conditioned for generating hydro-electric power. The country is for the most part mountainous and has many rivers and streams that can be made to yield energy for hydro-electric power at very low cost. Japan has between two and one half times as much water power as the United States. The average annual rainfall of the north Atlantic states of the United States of America. This means that Japan's hydro-electric power plants will never lack abundant water sources.

"For large units of electric power and for many kinds of power machinery and apparatus, Japan is a good market for United States makers of such wares. Japan is doing a good deal in the making of small electric motors for home use and for export to several markets in the orient.

"But she realizes that for some years to come she cannot afford to build manufacturing plants for the construction of large units of power machinery or for many kinds of engineering apparatus in which the United States holds the first rank in efficiency of type and in volume of production—thus insuring low prices to foreign buyers.

"Japan's statesmen, bankers and manufacturers realize that the true policy for the development of Japan's industries is specialization in a number of trades in which the wondrous art sense of the Japanese people is a mighty factor that commands all the markets of the world."

PRICE SET ON SITE FOR APPRAISERS

A verdict setting \$43,750.50 as the price which the government shall pay for the small piece of land at the corner on Atlantic and Northern avenues, sought as a portion of the site for the new appraisers' stores, was today returned by a jury of the United States district court, which heard the condemnation proceedings brought by the United States against the Atlantic Trust Company, owner of the land. The verdict was returned in favor of J. M. Meridith and John T. Reynolds, Jr., who are named as trustees of the company.

The strip of land contained 3814 square feet and was bought by the present owners a short time ago from William A. Gaston for \$30,500. The price the experts for the owners set for the land was from \$70,000 to \$87,000, while experts for the government set the highest price as \$45,000.

CIRCUIT JUDGES' SALARIES RAISED

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 28 to 31 the salaries of 29 circuit judges were increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000, and the salaries of district judges from \$6,000 to \$8,000 by the Senate.

BILLS TO PROTECT CHILDREN

Two bills to further protect neglected children were heard by the judiciary committee of the Legislature today, as well as one to regulate proceedings in the Boston juvenile courts when cases of non-support of wives and children are pending. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children petitions for two of the bills.

Park St. Church Centenary Plans

The centennial anniversary of Park Street Church will be observed from Feb. 20 to March 4, when the 100 years of the history of this Boston landmark will be reviewed. Details of the program have not been completed, but in the main order of events has been planned for the celebration.

On Friday evening, Feb. 26, the meetings will open with an address by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow upon "The Relation of the Prayer Meeting to Social, Civic and Religious Progress for the Past Hundred Years." Saturday evening will be devoted to a union of the Park Street church.

Three services will be held on the first Sunday of the jubilee, beginning with the anniversary sermon in the morning by the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, the pastor of the church. The evening address will be given by President William Douglas MacKenzie of the Hartford Theological Seminary. At the noon service "The Relation of Park Street Church to the Sunday School Movement in America" will be the topic.

Members of the Evangelical Alliance of Boston will be the guests at the meeting on Monday morning, and the address will be upon "The Principles and Policy Underlying the Movement of Effective Evangelism in America." In the evening D. Chauncey Brewer will speak upon "One Hundred Years of Service" and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York will speak upon "The Contribution of New England Congregationalism to Our National Life."

Other meetings in connection with the centennial observance will be held with special reference to the women's missionary societies and the various Sunday school organizations and guilds. The society of Park Street church, as



PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

An unusual view. The church is looking toward Boston Common. The Park Street Church congregation was organized Feb. 27, 1809, and the building erected in 1810. Here Oct. 24, 1810, the altar stones were consecrated, which began the Christianization of the Commonwealth.

A result of a withdrawal from the Old South, was organized in 1809 and the following year the church edifice was built. The Rev. E. D. Griffin, who later became president of Williams College, was its first pastor.

TEAM TUNNEL TO EAST BOSTON OPPOSED BY TRANSIT BOARD

Commissioners Review Improvements in Transportation Facilities in City of Boston and Make Recommendations in Fourteenth Annual Report.

Teaming tunnels connecting the city proper with East Boston are not regarded as advisable by the transit commission according to its 14th annual report, which has just been made public.

The commission states that such a tunnel, along the line of the North ferry, with the roadway 75 or 80 feet below the level of Atlantic avenue, would cost about \$1,600,000; that elevators would probably have to be maintained to lower and raise vehicles to and from the tunnel, and that the yearly cost of operation, including interest at 4 per cent, would be about \$150,000.

It is suggested that probably if a toll were charged a considerable proportion of teamsters would still prefer the ferry.

The report contains charts, tables, financial statements, etc., and large maps of the Washington street tunnel, the East Boston tunnel, the Boston subway, the proposed Riverbank subway and the tunnel to Cambridge.

There are besides, statements regarding the introduction of the advertising frames into the tunnel and the announcement that the elevated was allowed to install them only with the proviso that they should be discontinued if at any time the commission should decide that such advertising conflicted in any way with the best interests of the public.

In discussing the connection between the Tremont street subway and the East Boston tunnel, the commission says that it is now proceeding to make provision for the connection between the East Boston tunnel tracks and those in the subway.

The receipts from tolls in the East Boston tunnel, after the deduction of the cost of collection, amounted for the year ending June 30, 1908, to \$11,821.17. The elevated paid in rentals in 1907 \$31,371.00, three eighths of 1 per cent of its gross receipts for one year.

Up to June 30, 1908, the Boston Elevated Railway Company had paid into the city treasury a total of \$33,125.50, in accordance with a clause which provides that if in any one quarter the amount which the company would pay for rental

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HOUSE REQUESTS ADDED FACTS OF NEW HAVEN ROAD

Resolution Calls for Method of Disposal of the Mellen Holdings of the Boston & Maine and Trolley Stock.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline today introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives resolutions calling for an extended amount of information relative to the present status of the holdings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in this state, which he declares should be known to the legislators before they attempt to handle the merger question which Atty.-Gen. Dana alone has referred to them.

In introducing the resolution Representative White said:

"In order that we may act wisely, we should know all pertinent facts, and among other things what action the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has taken in respect to its holdings of street railway and Boston & Maine stock since the decision of the supreme court of Massachusetts under which such holdings were declared to be unauthorized and illegal. As the reports of the attorney-general and of the railroad commissioners do not furnish this information, I desire to introduce the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company be requested to furnish this House forthwith with full and detailed information showing:

"First—Whether the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company now has any interest, direct or indirect, in any of the bonds, stock, or indebtedness of any street railway company organized under the laws of Massachusetts, or in any corporation or association holding bonds, stock, or indebtedness of any such street railway company; and if so now holds any such interest, direct or indirectly, what interest it so holds.

"Second—Whether the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company now has any interest, direct or indirect, in any stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad or in any corporation or association holding such stock; and if it holds any such interest, direct or indirectly, what interest it so holds.

"Third—What disposition, if any, has been made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, directly or indirectly, since May 8, 1908—the date of the decision of the supreme judicial court in the suit of the attorney-general—of all or any part of the interests directly or indirectly held or controlled by it in bonds, stocks or indebtedness of street railway companies organized under the laws of Massachusetts, or of corporations or associations holding such securities; and if any such interests or securities have been disposed of by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, when and to whom the same were disposed of; what consideration was paid therefor; by whom the securities or interests so disposed of are now held, and whether there was or now is any agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and such holders concerning the present control of any such interests or securities or the ultimate disposition thereof; and if so, what such agreement or understanding is.

"Fourth—What disposition, if any, has been made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, directly or indirectly, since May 8, 1908—the date of the decision of the supreme judicial court in the suit of the attorney-general—of all or any part of the interests directly or indirectly held or controlled by it in stock of the Boston & Maine Railroad or in any corporation or association holding such stock; and if any such interests have been disposed of by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, when and to whom the same were disposed of; what consideration was paid therefor; by whom the securities or interests so disposed of are now held, and whether there was or now is any agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and such holders concerning the present control of any such interests or the ultimate disposition thereof; and if so, what such agreement or understanding is.

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Governor's Wife to Greet Actress



(Photo Taken Today by Notman.)

MRS. EBEN S. DRAPER.

Photograph taken today of wife of Governor Draper, who takes part in the reception to the English actress by the Professional Women's Club.

Fannie Ward, the English actress, in private life known as Mrs. Joe Lewis of London, is to meet representative Boston men and women at a reception tendered her by the Professional Women's Club today. It will be at 3 p. m. at the Hotel Vendome, and assisting the president of the club, Miss Marion H. Brazier, will be Mrs. Eben S. Draper, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., wife of the ex-Governor, and Mrs. George A. Hibbard, wife of the mayor and who will

(Continued on Page Two.)

IDEAL STATESMAN OUTLINED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

"High Moral Character Essential to Work Efficiently for the Betterment of His Country, but Lofty Aspirations Are Useless Without Sufficient Courage," He Says.

"The ideal statesman must have high moral character because of his influence upon the national character through private example and public power," says President Roosevelt in an article entitled "National Character and the Character of National Statesmen," contributed to the February number of "The Outlook."

The President decries the statesmen or the citizens of great ability who lack scruples and whose only end is success.

(Continued on Page Two.)

AWARD CONTRACT FOR COURT HOUSE

The court house commission today awarded the contract for the building of the addition to the present court house to the George A. Fuller Company of Boston, the price for the work being \$879,900. This company was the third lowest bidder for the work which, according to stipulations, must be completed in 27 months.

The appellate commission, consisting of ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., Mayor Hibbard and Chief Justice Knowlton, will now have to pass upon this award.

Judge Dunbar, chairman of the court house commission, and the members of the appellate commission conferred on the matter before the award was made.

The two firms who submitted the Fuller Company were the F. T. Nesbit Company of New York, and the Connors Brothers Construction Company of Lowell. The Nesbit figures for the work being \$808,000 and those of the Lowell firm \$871,000.

ALDERMEN STILL HOLD DEADLOCK

The meeting of the board of aldermen Thursday evening, which earlier in the day promised some change in the deadlock situation over a chairman, produced some surprise though not a chairman. Alderman Frederick J. Brand, a Republican, voted for a Democrat, Alderman J. Frank O'Hare, on the sixth ballot. This is the first time such a thing has happened since the present board convened.

Another ballot which might have resulted in an election was prevented by a vote to adjourn. The Republicans seem to favor O'Hare, if they cannot elect their own candidate, Alderman George P. Anderson.

ARREST EX-OFFICER

Inspectors Armstrong and McGarr today morning arrested Ex-Lieut. Robert E. Belcher of the Massachusetts militia on an indictment charging him with larceny on three counts from Miss Mary F. Coakley of Hillsboro, N. H.

OFFICIAL STORY OF EARTHQUAKE TOLD BY U. S. CONSUL

Stuart K. Lupton Describes Shocks Which Laid Messina in Ruins and His Attempts to Help the Cheneys.

ONLY FOUND TEAPOT

Even Custom Guards Joined in Looting and the Rescue Parties Were Inadequate for Work Required.

The following official description of the earthquake at Messina from Stuart K. Lupton, who was at the time American vice consul, and who has since been appointed consul, succeeding Arthur L. Cheney, was received at the state department in Washington today. The report is a graphic story of the events following the destruction of the city by the earthquake and Mr. Lupton's personal experiences, including his attempt to find and succor the Cheneys.

MESSINA—"I have to report that on the morning of Dec. 28 the southern part of Calabria and the province of Messina, in Sicily, experienced a violent earthquake which seems to have been the most severe on record. At 5:20 I was awakened by a shock so violent that I could not get out of bed.

"At first the motion seemed vertical and not very much damage could have been done. This lasted, according to my rec

WALTHAM WOMEN LEAD IN CAMPAIGN ON CHILD SLAVERY

"Mothers' Club" First in the
Field for Enactment of
Beveridge Bill Prohibiting
Employment of Children.

OTHER BODIES AID

WALTHAM—The annual "Fathers' night" of the Waltham Mothers' Club was held Thursday evening at the Fales House. Percy Jewett Burrell, reciter and impersonator, assisted by Miss Marion Isabel Neale, daughter of the president of the club, Mrs. C. W. Neale, as soloist, furnished the musical part of the program.

The Mothers' Club was the first among the clubs of Waltham to take up the agitation for national legislation on child labor. At a meeting of the club last November, which delegates attended by invitation from the Business Men's Association, the Women's Club, and the Parent's Association of the Free Reading room, a resolution was passed, and signed by all members, expressing themselves as in favor of the bill proposed by Senator Beveridge prohibiting the employment of child labor.

Following are the officers of the Mothers' Club: President, Mrs. C. W. Neale; vice-president, Mrs. T. P. Carey; secretary, Mrs. Mary Pope; treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Simmons; librarian, Mrs. C. S. Cater; auditor, Mrs. Charles P. Bond. Mrs. C. H. Waldron, who is a member of the program committee, first brought the matter of child labor to the attention of the club.

Conference to Aid Children Opens Session in Chicago

CHICAGO—Isaac N. Seligman of New York made the opening address at the annual national child labor conference here Thursday. Mr. Seligman chose for his subject "The Duty of a Rich Nation to Take Care of Her Children," and said: "I firmly believe that, when we have established in all the states of the Union proper and restrictive laws to save children, we shall have accomplished a great achievement. Kipling has truly said that we must teach people to live before we teach them to learn."

Two hindrances to child labor reform were pointed out by General Secretary Owen R. Lovejoy of New York. These were the influx of foreign races, which bring customs entirely alien to the ideals of this country; and, secondly, the lack of harmony between the different state regulations on this subject.

BILL HITS MAYOR'S OFFICE EXPENSES

Mayor Hibbard cannot use the money appropriated for his office expenses to employ counsel, if the amendment to the ordinance offered by Councilman Goodwin of ward 1, which was passed by the common council under a suspension of the rules Thursday evening, goes into effect. It has been sent to the aldermen for concurrent action.

The mayor has already employed ex-Governor Bates, M. J. Sughrue and Guy A. Ham to appear at the Legislature in the interest of bills about to be filed. Last year Corporation Counsel Babson did the work.

Mr. Harding of ward 20 offered an order, which was also passed under suspension of the rules, calling on the city auditor to furnish the common council with an itemized statement of the mayor's office expenses from Jan. 4, 1908, to date.

He also offered an order seeking an opinion from the corporation counsel as to the rights of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to offer for sale advertising spaces in the tunnel. The order was passed unanimously.

Overdrawals in nine of the city departments in excess of their appropriations has made it necessary for the city auditor to transfer funds from one department to another to make up the deficiencies. The total amount of transfers is \$96,623.36, distributed as follows: From reserve fund to the collecting department, \$3954.08; to institutions registration, \$3278.82; to overseers of the poor, \$7000; to public buildings department, \$8000; to weights and measures department, \$2292.12; to house of correction, \$15,397.34; to hospital department, \$40,000; from public grounds department to hospital department, \$10,000; from police department to printing department, \$8000.

It is expected that an additional transfer to the overseers of the poor will be necessary by the end of January.

FUTURE BRIGHT, SAYS J. J. HILL

NEW YORK—James J. Hill revealed himself in the role of optimist yesterday in the course of an interview.

Mr. Hill, who not long ago expressed grave fears as to the immediate commercial future, declared today that the present situation looks bright.

"Best of all," said he, "there is plenty of money in the country. There is already some increase in certain kinds of business and I look for a revival in all lines this spring."

"Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the situation is the increase in building operations, particularly in the West."

In the Realms of Music

THURSDAY evening at the fourth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Miss Germaine Arnaud, the young French pianist, made her first public appearance in America. At the same concert there was played in honor of President Eliot, now retiring from the leadership of Harvard, the tone poem of Richard Strauss, "A Hero's Life."

To answer at the outset the question as to Miss Arnaud's tone and execution, suffice it to say that in the opening recitative of the G minor Concerto, of Saint-Saens her tone was brittle; as soon as the music fell into rapid passage-work she showed that in execution she is as good as anybody. Her singing tones, those employed in the passages of the concerto which sound like melody of Chopin, had no aristocratic quality of their own; her playing of the rippling music that goes in the manner of Liszt was more distinguished. Her lack of acquaintance with conductor and orchestra showed itself once or twice in the first part, the slow movement, of the concerto, but that was a small matter and did not in any way affect her composure or the quality of her playing.

In the second movement, the only one of the three movements of the concerto in G minor which has great originality, Saint-Saens found expression for his very best French wit. Miss Arnaud was equal to the task, which was not a task but just the best of fun, of pointing out the composer's smart phrases. Here either she kept along well with the orchestra, or they with her, it was hard to tell which; she was right in the spirit of the fine humor of Saint-Saens and in five minutes she told more about the brilliancy and charm of Frenchwomen than could be gathered from a lifetime of novels and histories.

The rapid closing movement, Miss Arnaud played with a good sense of rhythm but with only reasonable attention to the climaxes; indeed, her playing, though she is not long from the conservatory, is altogether unstudied and in a good sense girlish. Where the composer was at his best, she did best; playing neither for applause nor for the sake of appearing as a remarkable young musician, she brought to those who heard her a genuine, if not a new message about her native land and its music.

Since Mr. Fiedler's performance of the C minor symphony of Brahms at his first concert in Boston at the beginning of the season, he has never put more muscle into his work than he put into the jubilant introduction to the tone poem. Mr. Hess, the principal violinist of the orchestra, never played with surer insight than when he described in the tones of his instrument the domestic life of the hero. Anybody who has doubts about the truth of the message of program music should have heard this symphony of Strauss as played in Sanders Theater, and hearing it should have asked himself if it is not a greater matter to write music which describes the outer life of humanity than to write music the meaning of which is left to chance. The audience in Cambridge had no printed book telling when the hero started out to conquer, or when his enemies jeered, or when he returned from the conquest to devote himself to works of peace; probably every listener read in the symphony not only a hero's life but his own life, with its rights to individuality with its decisions, its triumphs, with its ever interesting change from work to home.

The changed program for the Sym-



MISS GERMAINE ARNAUD.

The 17-year-old French pianist, who gave her first American performance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Cambridge Thursday night, Miss Arnaud took first prize two years ago at the Paris Conservatory.

phonic concerts of this week includes, besides the concerto for piano of Saint-Saens, an overture of Paul Chippou, the 3d Symphony in F major of Brahms, and the "Karyanthos" overture of Weber. Chippou, unknown in this country, is a violinist of Bremen. His musical tastes, if the new overture is enough to judge by, are international; for he has based the music on an old English melody and written it as a prelude to a Shakespearean comedy.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR OPERA SCHOOL.
A fund of \$500 to be known as the Barth Scholarship, in memory of Georgia Barth, and Paulina Barth, has been given to the Boston Opera School by Mrs. Moritz Barth of Commonwealth avenue.

NEW CONCERTS.
On Feb. 22 the Ben Greet Company are to appear in Symphony Hall with "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Mendelssohn's music thereto. This for a matinee. The evening of the same day they will perform Shakespeare's "Tempest" with the music of Sir Arthur Sullivan. The orchestra will be the familiar 50 Symphony players.

Still another grand opera soprano in a concert of her own, Madame Nordica in Symphony Hall the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 27.

At the concert of Madame Emma Parnes in Symphony Hall Feb. 20 Emilio Gogorza is to assist.

HOUSE PROPOSES NAVAL CHANGES

WASHINGTON—Representative Tawney deprecates what he calls the enormous expenditures for the reconstruction of vessels outside of ordinary repairs that have been in commission not to exceed four or five years in a speech on the naval bill.

Mr. Keifer of Ohio insisted that there should be a competent engineer officer aboard every ship to assume supervision of the machinery. Mr. Tawney offered an amendment making it mandatory that marines shall serve on board war vessels as heretofore. The amendment on division was lost on a tie-vote, 41 to 41.

The controversy over the powder purchases was revived when the amendment of Mr. Cox (Ind.), prohibiting the expenditure of any money for "trust" made powder, was called up. The amendment was agreed to.

LIBRARY CLUB'S MEETING ENDS

The Massachusetts Library Club held its closing meeting in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library this morning at 10:15 o'clock. About 100 members were in attendance. The first hour was given to business unfinished at the meeting of Thursday and to the reports of committees.

The president of the club, Harlan H. Ballard of the Berkshire Athenaeum of Pittsfield, presided. Albert Garvin, warden of the Connecticut state prison at Wethersfield, spoke on "The Work of Libraries in Public Institutions, Including Prisons and Asylums."

Following Mr. Garvin's paper many of the members took part in a general discussion on the value of the distribution of literature in public institutions and asked Mr. Garvin's advice in regard to different points under discussion.

NON-PARTISAN STATEHOOD BILL

WASHINGTON—It is proposed to make the statehood bill which probably will be reported to the House this week a non-partisan measure. Representative Hamilton, chairman of the House committee on territories, does not expect any opposition.

Petitions Filed Today In State Legislature

The following petitions were filed today in the Massachusetts Legislature:

POLICE.—Petition of Chief Whitney of the district police for the appointment of two additional fire inspectors and of two additional inspectors of factories and public buildings.

MOths.—Petition of Senator Cowee of Worcester to consolidate gypsy and crown tail moths commission with the state forester's department.

DREDGING.—Petition of J. F. Sheppard for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the dredging of the upper part of Weymouth Neck River.

SCHOOLS.—Petition of the Lynn school committee to provide that it alone shall be authorized to make annual appropriations for public school work; accompanying bill provides that \$5 of the amount levied by the assessors upon each property valuation of \$1000 be set aside for school purposes.

WATER.—Petition of Mayor Creighton of Taunton to authorize that city to make an additional water loan not exceeding \$100,000.

LOBSTERS.—Petition of David P. Bosworth to prohibit the catching of lobsters in the waters of Dukes county, except by persons in their own town waters.

EMPLOYMENT.—Petition of Representative Reidy of Boston to require the licensing of intelligence officers, at a fee of \$100 in Boston and \$50 elsewhere.

IDEAL STATESMAN, ROOSEVELT'S TYPE

(Continued From Page One.)

by indorsing the opinions of two other writers.

"Mr. Roosevelt gives as examples of true statesmen Washington and Lincoln, but he states that high aspirations are useless unless a man has the qualities that enable him 'to work with his fellows under existing conditions instead of confining himself to complaints about the conditions or to railing at men because they are not other than he finds them.' The President says in part: 'Among the notable volumes of studies on social subjects, which have appeared within the last year or two are Lord Acton's 'History of Freedom and Other Essays,' and Frederic Harrison's 'National and Social Problems.'"

"The points of view of the two writers are very different in some regards, and it is not necessary to sympathize with every position which either of them takes; but running through both volumes is a vein of noble purpose which renders it worth while to read them both."

Each writer is actuated by an intense scorn of what is base and cruel and unjust, without regard to whether it be successful or unsuccessful; each stands for true liberty, for social justice, for destruction of tyranny, whether of a despot, an oligarchy, or a mob; and finally, the creed of each is based on a broad and deep ethical foundation, and tells us to believe in what is right because it is right, and bids us do right without regard to our ultimate aim simply because it is honest and upright and can do no less.

"Each of these men speaks with fiery and burning words of the successful criminals of history—the men who are worshipped by the admirers of mere success, no matter what brutality, greed, and cunning, what oppression of others and disregard of others that success may represent."

"They feel this healthy indignation alike for the unscrupulous plutocrat, the man of swollen wealth who exploits and ruins others to add to his own vast fortune, and for that other man, a no less sinister figure, who panders to the ignorance and envy of poor and unfortunate men, who excites class feeling and revels in mob violence, all to achieve his own wicked purpose. They abhor these men in social life, and they abhor their representatives in public life."

"They see clearly that the unscrupulous despot and the unscrupulous mob leader are at heart one in their purposes, in their wickedness, in the far-reaching evil they bring about, though they must fight under banners nominally antagonistic."

"The fundamental difference between this type of public servant, the Washington-Lincoln type, and other types of public men as strong as forceful, and as effective, is that the men of this type clearly recognize the fundamental principles of morality as applying among men and as applying among nations. They acknowledge moral obligations as of supreme force, and as binding them not only in their relations to their fellow-countrymen, but in their relations to all mankind."

"Both Washington and Lincoln were devoted Americans, devoted patriots. Each was willing to pour out the blood of the bravest and best in a land for a high and worthy cause, and each was a practical man, as far removed as possible from the sentimentalism and the doctrinaire. But each lived his life in accordance with a high ideal of right which forbade him to wrong his neighbor, and which, when he became head of the state, forbade him to 'infect' international wrong as it forbade him to infect private wrong."

"TECH" HAS SMALL FIRE.

Fire caused by crossed electric wires in the Augustus Lowell building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Thursday evening caused damage estimated at \$2000.

Governor's Wife to Greet Actress

(Continued From Page One.)

also be one of the pourers at the tea to follow.

Many invitations have been sent by the club and its several members who represent women active in the professional life of the community.

The club was founded by Miss Brazier in May, 1907, is incorporated, has 200 members and is about to acquire property and erect a home of its own. It has a high purpose and delights in extending hospitality to visiting professional women.

At the reception this afternoon Mrs. Sophia Markee Bruce and Eliza B. Cahill will be in charge, and assisting them will be Adeline F. Fitz, Jennette Noyes Rice, Colette Ryan, Elizabeth A. Riley, Lucy Bartlett Stevens, Jessie Eldridge Southwick, Bertha Cushing Child, Frances Dunton Wood, Eleanor Gordon, Blanche Kiduff, Bertha W. Swift, Mrs. Emil Molenhauer, Anna Spencer Frost, Ellen van Volkenburg, Harriet C. Morse, Alice Chapman, G. Maude Hough, Marguerite Beeson, Mabel Golden, Grace Wetherill, Cora Burt Gross, N. Louise Lawrence, Jessie F. G. Brainard.

The club quarter, the Appletons, who will bring state and city officials and numerous literary and society persons will attend.

OFFICIAL STORY OF EARTHQUAKE

(Continued From Page One.)

go to another part of the city to inquire after some friends. Soon after I started, it suddenly occurred to me that it might be wise to put on my shoes, which I had been carrying cautiously in my hand. People were beginning to appear by this time, some half clothed.

"I gave part of my clothes away, but found that I could do nothing, there were so many. People were calling from upper windows, asking that someone come and aid, but ladders were not to be had and they had to be left."

The report describes the pitiful predicament of victims imprisoned in the ruins, attempts at rescue that were of no avail and the agitation and helplessness of the survivors.

Continuing Mr. Lupton writes: "On the way I met an Englishman whom I knew, and was informed that the house of the British vicar had collapsed, and that not one of the nine members of his family had escaped. Another told me that he had managed to get his father out, but that his wife and son were dead. Everywhere the story was the same."

"Light shocks were felt every few minutes, adding to the alarm of the people. About 11 o'clock I went on board the steamer Chesapeake, belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Company, and managed to get a cup of tea and a sandwich. Captain Mort was very kind, and told me to send people in need on board, and he would do anything he could for them. I went again to the shore to see what could be done, and by that night over 70, principally women and children, were on board."

"I have only heard of one American besides myself being still alive. This is Giuseppe Agrasti, whose proper name may be ascertained from his registration papers on file in the department. (Naturalized.)"

"Half the houses of Messina are flat, and of the rest, I doubt if one per cent can ever be again rendered fit for use. It will be years before Messina amounts to anything."

"Many of the prominent merchants are dead and others have announced their intention of leaving Messina forever."

B. U. LAW CLASS ELECTS OFFICERS

After four days of balloting Moses H. McCaughy has been elected president of the class of 1909 of Boston University Law School. Mr. McCaughy was graduated from the Holbrook High School in 1896, and then entered the shoe business. In September, 1904, he entered the law school. He is a sponsor man.

Thomas D. Smith of Boston was elected vice-president. Mr. Smith was graduated from Harvard in 1906, and that fall entered the law school. Williams E. McKee of Boston was made secretary. In 1901 he was graduated from the high school in Scranton, Pa., and then took up civil and mining engineering. Thomas A. McDonald of Chicago was elected treasurer. He was graduated from the Chicago High School in 1903, attended a business college for two years and engaged in business.

NON-PARTY SCHOOL BOARD IS WANTED

Representative Reidy of Boston announces that he will file in the House today a bill providing for the nomination and election of a non-party school committee in the city of Boston. The bill also provides for direct nomination for such candidates.

Nomination papers shall contain the name and residence of the candidate, but no printed or written words to show his political affiliations. The nomination and election ballots shall contain no reference to the political affiliation of any candidate. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the mayor of Boston.

REFUSED TO CONFIRM.

WASHINGTON—The Senate has refused to confirm the nomination of George Allen as postmaster at Middletown, Conn.

EAST BOSTON TEAM TUNNEL IS OPPOSED

(Continued From Page One.)

reckoned on a stated toll for each car, should exceed the amount reckoned on the basis of 4 per cent of the cost, the company shall pay such excess. The amount paid for 1907 was \$13,163.71.

Under the heading of Riverbank subway the commission says: "Three plans deserve special mention. One provided for continuing the subway underneath the Stony Brook outlet at the Charlesgate and for bringing it to the surface at the junction of Commonwealth avenue and Beacon street. The second plan provided for bringing it to the surface between Harvard bridge and Charlesgate East, the tracks from that point being carried on the surface through Charlesgate East to Beacon street. The third plan provided for bringing the tracks to the surface between Harvard bridge and Charlesgate East and carrying them thence on the surface diagonally across the Stony Brook outlet into Beacon street beyond Charlesgate West."

"Much relief from the conditions on Boylston street is expected when the tunnel is in use, and that will be in the not distant future."

In response to the request of the Legislature, the commission, at a cost of \$3015.92, made a special investigation into the subject of congestion of traffic, and reported the result to the Legislature on Jan. 10, 1908.

From the beginning of its work to June 30, 1908, the commission spent \$16,175.835. Its expenses to June 30, 1907, were \$14,048.014.24. From June 30, 1907, to June 30, 1908, it expended \$2,127.821.61.

The term of office of the commission will expire July 1, 1909. It is evident that this term will have to be extended, as it will not be possible to settle all the claims against the city growing out of the construction of the tunnel before July.

"PURE CLOTHING" LAW REQUESTED

WASHINGTON—A striking recommendation has been made to the ways and means committee by Edward Frensdorff, a large fleece wool dealer of Michigan. He has requested that a "pure clothing" law be enacted to serve similar purposes to those of the pure food laws.

He declares that such a law would protect both the consumer and the producer of wool from the manufacturers of shoddy and cotton clothing, who sell it under the guise of wool.

He recommends that the pure wool clothing be labelled so that the purchaser may be sure of what he is buying.

TAFT TALKS WITH PANAMA EXPERT

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President-elect Taft is today conferring with Richard K. Rogers, general counsel of the isthmian canal commission, in Washington, and John Hays Hammond, president of the national league of Republican clubs. Rogers is on his way home from a visit to the canal zone and is enlightening Mr. Taft on conditions there.

Tomorrow morning Mr. Taft will take a special train for Charleston, S. C., from which place he will sail for Panama Monday morning.

VALUABLE JUTE CARGO IN PORT

One of the most valuable cargoes brought into this port for many weeks arrived from Calcutta on the Bucknell liner Bechuana, Captain McClelland, today, bringing a cargo valued at more than \$1,000,000, a greater portion of which was composed of gunnies and jute. The steamer had a rough passage, having to lay to for 24 hours on Dec. 17 on account of running into a hurricane. The crew of the steamer is composed of 29 Lacars.

MINERS VOTE FUND FOR MITCHELL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Mine workers in convention today appropriated \$2500 to be used in the defense of John Mitchell in the contempt proceedings.

NO JAPANESE WAR ON U. S. SAYS HEAD OF PEACE SOCIETY

Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood
Answers President Roosevelt's
Criticism of Efforts to
Stop Navy Increase.

ROOT IS PRAISED

In view of President Roosevelt's public criticism of the activities of the peace societies in securing remonstrances from the clergy and business men against the further increase of the navy and his advice to the peace workers that they would better devote their energy to educating public sentiment in California about the value of maintaining friendly relations with Japan, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston, secretary of the American Peace Society, makes the following statement:

"The efforts of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to calm the public agitation on the Pacific coast, against the Japanese have had no warmer and more consistent supporter than the peace societies."

"From the very beginning they have insisted that the Japanese have a right to just and fair treatment from our people everywhere. They have spent a good deal of time and money in trying to enlighten the public as to the real attitude of Japan toward this country."

"Last year, when the feeling on the Pacific coast was at its worst, the American Peace Society established a Pacific coast agency at Los Angeles, one of the principal motives of which was to assist in arresting the unjust misrepresentations and the growing ill-feeling toward Japan."

"It also sent a broadside on 'The Truth About Japan' to every important newspaper in California and the other coast states. Later it widely distributed on the Pacific coast a pamphlet entitled 'Is Japan a Menace to the United States?' prepared by Dr. J. H. DeForest, who has lived 33 years in Japan, showing that the feeling on that coast as to the danger of an attack from the Japanese and the unfriendly criticisms of a considerable number of newspapers throughout the country had literally no foundation in fact."

"The recent report of a commission of business men sent out to the Orient from the Pacific coast emphatically confirms the position taken by the peace societies that Japan has not and never had any purpose of attacking this country. Only a few weeks since the American Peace Society gave publicity to a recent interview of Dr. DeForest with the Japanese prime minister, Marquis Katsuma, which still further confirms the position taken by the friends of peace in regard to the Japanese."

"So greatly has the Japanese government appreciated Dr. DeForest's efforts through the medium of the American Peace Society that the Emperor has recently decorated him with the Order of the Rising Sun."

"The peace societies will continue to support the efforts of the government to suppress the wholly groundless suspicions of the Pacific coast with regard to the Orient, and to fair treatment toward the Japanese as toward all other peoples, whatever critics the President may see fit to pass upon their opposition to an annual and wholly needless increase of the navy at enormous cost."

WANT EXPRESS RATES LOOKED UP.
NEW YORK—The Merchants' Association today filed a petition requesting the public service commission to investigate express rates in this state.

Sales Department Intact
Park Square
Automobile
Station

Selling Agents
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE
COMPANY
AND
DAYTON MOTOR CAR
COMPANY

18 COLUMBUS AVE. Telephone Tremont 192

Evening Clothes
FOR MEN

We make a specialty of Evening Dress, Dinner Suits, Frocks and Morning Coats. At this time of the year we can select our best workmen, and give extra care and time to fitting.

ERANK D. SOMERS & CO
HIGH-CLASS TAILORS
25 Years at No. 5 Park Street

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND
SEWING MACHINES

Taken in Exchange for the celebrated NEW HOME Sewing machines have been put in thorough repair in our workshop and will be offered for sale from \$3 to \$15; sewing machines re-tied, all makes repaired, best needles and all for all machines. THE NEW HOME AGENCY, 27 Bedford St., formerly 10 Ave. St. Tel. 1125 Oxford.

Leading Events in Athletic World—Plan Football Season

OUTLINING PLANS FOR FOOTBALL AT U. OF P. NEXT YEAR

Some Changes in Schedule Made by Committee—No Baseball Captain Elected Yet.

TWO CANDIDATES

PHILADELPHIA.—Pennsylvania's football committee, at its first two meetings, took action upon several important matters. The rumor which for some time has been prevalent around the university that Bucknell would not be given a game next season was given voice at the committee's first meeting, when it was decided to drop that institution from the 1909 schedule. In their place will probably be substituted Washington and Jefferson, whose request for a game has already been granted. Dartmouth, to whom it was thought a game would be given, was eliminated from the list of possibilities. Acting upon the suggestion of Glenn Warner, coach of the Carlisle Indian team, the committee decided to move the Pennsylvania-Indian date farther along on the schedule than it has heretofore been. This proposition met with Pennsylvania's approval, since the Indian game has come to be looked upon as one of the hardest upon the Quaker schedule, and in the past few years the latter team has been almost totally unprepared for so hard a contest.

The number of Wednesday games, too, which has been the source of considerable comment, was talked over and fully as many, if not more, will be played next fall.

No definite action was taken upon the matter of the coaching system for the coming season. Metzger, however, if remaining in town, will undoubtedly be retained as head field coach, while Mulford will probably be chosen as head of the advisory board of coaches, in the event of the resignation of Morice from that position.

Considerable interest is being centered on the election of a baseball captain at the university. Owing to the disqualification of Joseph Londrigan on account of summer baseball, the captaincy now remains an open and much-contested position. Collier, pitcher on last year's team, was at first opposed to Sewall Corbkan, the shortstop of last season and president of the present senior class. Both candidates occasioned a great deal of electioneering. On the day before the election, Collier, realizing that there was a great deal of dissension concerning the election of a pitcher to the captaincy, withdrew in favor of Walter Brokaw, a substitute-third baseman last season. With a total of 14 men eligible to vote, the elections were held on Jan. 15, and after casting three ballots the result was a deadlock.

Upon the choice of a captain depends, to a great extent, the coaching system to be in vogue this spring, since the views of the respective candidates are opposed one to the other. Corbkan will undoubtedly support John Blakely for head coach and Emlen Hare for assistant coach, while Brokaw is in favor of Roy Thomas and Spring. No action whatever can be taken by the baseball committee until the election has taken place, since the captain is a member of that committee and has considerable authority in all actions taken by the body in question.

BRAE-BURN HAS ICE CARNIVAL

The Brae-Burn Country Club held a skating carnival Thursday evening, and a large crowd turned out. The pond was decorated with Japanese lanterns. Several snow houses were built around the edge and a large bonfire was blazing to keep the skaters warm. Music was furnished by a band and a hurdy-gurdy.

The chief event was a hockey game between the Brae-Burn and the Brookline teams. Brae-Burn easily outplayed its opponents and won, 5 to 3. The victors gave a fine exhibition of team work, and their passing was good. A number of times the Brookline forwards carried the puck down the ice only to be stopped by Foote, the former Dartmouth captain, who was at centerpoint for Brae-Burn.

HARVARD ORDERS NEW SHELL

Davy & Son, the Cambridge boat builders, have received an order from the Harvard rowing authorities for a new eight-oared shell to be used by the "varsity crew in its race against Yale at New London, providing it proves superior to the new Sims-built craft that arrived in this country from England recently. The Davy shell will be ready for delivery early in April in order that the crew may early give both shells a thorough trying out.

MILITARY TENNIS TOMORROW

Morning and afternoon matches in the dual tennis tournament between the First Corps Cadets and the 7th regiment, N. G., N. Y., begin at the Cadet Armory tomorrow. The entries are:

Seventh Regiment—A. S. Cragin and M. Hall in singles and Cragin and King Smith in doubles.

First Corps—Bishop and Schuyler in singles and Bishop and Hitchcock in doubles.

Four Crack Winnipeg Curlers



W. A. CARSON, Skip.

J. WHYTE, Lead.

D. W. BRADEN, Third.

F. C. CASSADY, Second.

YALE'S CHANCES AT BASEBALL NOT VERY PROMISING

Seven Players of Last Year's Nine Will Not Be Candidates for the Team This Year.

MURPHY IS CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—From the Yale point of view, the outlook for a winning baseball nine during 1909 is not at all satisfactory. Neither as regards the number of the 1908 team which will be available this year nor from the quality or quantity of the new candidates does the Yale team compare favorably with those of Harvard and Princeton. Harvard loses only two men by graduation, and Princeton five, while the Yale team will start next season without the services of seven of last year's nine.

The Yale losses include T. A. D. Jones, catcher and captain; J. J. Clifford, center field; H. H. Jones, outfielder; C. G. Williams, third base; T. M. Dines, second base; E. A. G. Whyte, substitute catcher and first base, and W. P. Bomar, outfielder. Yale is fortunate in still having

HARD TASK AHEAD OF HIM.



F. J. MURPHY '10, Captain Yale Varsity Baseball Team.

two pitchers of proven ability, and Harvard is equally well supplied, but Princeton has lost both Heyniger and Clark. Yale's infield will be greatly weakened

by the loss of Jones, Dines, Williams and Whyte. Shortstop Fels being the only regular still in the university.

With Captain Murphy, Wheaton and Mallory back, Yale's outfield should be stronger than Princeton's and fully equal to Harvard's. Harvard, however, also has her entire outfield intact and will be strong in this department. This is Princeton's weakest point, as both Captain Harlan and Wister have graduated, leaving only Warwick of last year's outfield in college.

Taking the team as a whole, the chief problem seems to be the development of a new infield, as the only veteran remaining is G. C. Fels, '09 S. H. Philbin, '10, will probably catch, leaving Yale in need of first, second and third basemen. Among the most promising candidates for these places are T. A. Cushman, '09, the basketball captain, for third base; O. E. MacIntyre, '10 S., for second base; E. F. Jefferson, '09, and Lilley, '10 S., for first base. Should Philbin remain at first base either F. R. Reid, '09 S., or P. B. Badger, '11, will probably catch.

It is in the outfield and pitching staff that the team will have its greatest strength and in these departments it should be as strong as any of the colleges. For the outfield, Capt. F. J. Murphy, '10, left field; H. M. Wheaton, '09 S., right field; and J. H. Mallory, '09 S., center field, have returned and should hold their positions. They will, however, be hard pushed by H. Lippitt, '09; F. J. Daly, '11, and A. L. Corey, '11.

The Yale pitching staff will be the same as last year, with C. E. Van Vleck and R. S. Rose, '09, still in college. Both of these men have proved themselves to be players of more than average ability and Yale should be strong in this department.

WALKER'S RECORD NOT ALLOWED

NEW YORK.—The world's record of 102-5s. for the 100 meters, made by R. E. Walker, the South African sprinter, at Pretoria, New Year's day, has been rejected by the South African authorities.

The reason given was that Walker beat the pistol. The accepted world's mark is 104-5s. for the distance, Walker himself being one of the joint holders. Walker is also credited with 100 yards in 92-5s. No word has yet been received whether he beat the gun in the 100 yards.

FEARING WINS IN CLOSE MATCH

Fine entries have been received for the doubles racquet championships which begin at the Tennis and Racquet Club today.

N. W. Cabot and Barrett Wendell, Jr., Austin Potter and N. Bartlett, L. Waterbury and partner, G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott; G. C. Clark and G. Clark, New York; Q. A. Shaw and P. D. Haughton; G. W. Winslow and F. L. Ames; P. W. Douval and M. S. Barger of New York.

The holders of the title are G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott, won at Philadelphia last year.

Two matches were played this morning resulting in some very close and exciting play.

P. W. Douval and M. S. Barger of New York defeated G. W. Winslow and F. L. Ames of Boston 15-11, 15-6, 15-4 and 15-10. Mr. Barber played in excellent form.

G. R. Fearing, Jr., and H. D. Scott of Boston defeated L. Waterbury and W. Williams in a very close contest by a score of 15-5, 15-15, 14-17, 7-15, 15-1, 15-3.

ELECT OFFICERS FOR THIS YEAR

TORONTO.—The North American Fish and Game Association elected officers Thursday for 1909 as follows: President, A. C. Mehan, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, E. T. Chambers, Quebec; vice-presidents, L. R. Carlton, Augusta, Me.; F. S. Hodges, Boston; Henry Russell, Detroit; C. H. Grimmer, St. Stephens; Kelly Evans, Toronto; Dr. J. T. Finnie, Montreal; G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.; S. A. McGrath, Franklin, and Dr. George E. Porter, Bridgeport, Conn.

A resolution proposing that no large tracts of land be granted by a state or province for private game preserves was voted down. H. G. Elliott of Montreal was appointed to represent the association at the conference to be held in Washington next month.

Dr. Resume, minister of public works, declared it would not be expedient for Ontario to raise the wolf bounty from \$15 to \$25 unless Minnesota did the same, as there must be reciprocity of regulations.

CORNELL WILL PLAY YALE

ITHACA, N. Y.—A special hockey match has been arranged between Yale and Cornell for St. Nicholas rink on Jan. 30. Cornell has a fine seven this season, and this will be the only appearance of the Ithacans in New York. The match will have no bearing on the intercollegiate championship, Cornell not being a member of the league.

TAFT WINS GOLF TROPHY

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President-elect Taft won first prize in a special golf handicap tournament held on the Augusta Country Club links Thursday. Mr. Taft had a handicap of 18 holes which made his net score 79.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The cruiser North Carolina arrived this morning from Hampton Roads. With the Montanas acting as convoy.

OUTLINE NEW PLAN FOR AUTOMOBILE SPEED CONTESTS

Manufacturers to Combine and Handle This Branch of Auto Sports by the Governing Body.

OWEN IS CHAIRMAN

NEW YORK.—Acting on the decision of the American Automobile Association that it will no longer take an interest in motor racing and the Automobile Club of America not to exercise supervision except over international events, steps have been taken to form a national body to control practically all races in America. Several foreign and nearly a dozen American manufacturers were represented at the meeting, which was held at the Hotel Victoria.

The meeting was widely representative and those present were unanimous in the belief that present conditions make the formation of such a governing body an urgent necessity.

Percy Owen, chairman of the Manufacturers' Association, under whose auspices the Briarcliff race will be run, was appointed chairman of the meeting and outlined briefly the idea that is desired to be fostered—that the situation existing at present leaves the manufacturer, so far as racing is concerned, at the mercy of the promoter. The necessity, he said, is for a governing body, national in scope, that shall have the authority and power to devise satisfactory rules and issue sanctions. He proposed a temporary organization, to be made permanent at a meeting to be held in Chicago during the show week, thus allowing time for all the manufacturers not represented to be advised of the project.

E. R. Hollander, H. E. Coffin, C. G. Fisher, H. A. Lozier and G. H. Strout also spoke.

In the course of Mr. Coffin's remarks he said that while the manufacturer is invariably called upon to shoulder most of the expense of racing, he is generally unprepared to meet the widely divergent rules laid down in different racing meets. "It is obviously foolish to class all motors together," said Mr. Coffin. "What we should have are rules to classify stock cars. We should also have open races with broad limitations that will allow engineers and designers to use their ingenuity."

A temporary organization committee of seven was appointed to take up the initial task of notifying the manufacturers about the Chicago meeting, as well as with regard to the objects and scope of the organization. The committee is made up as follows: E. R. Hollander, H. E. Coffin, George H. Strout, Frank Stearns, Paul Lacroix, A. C. Newby and H. A. Lozier.

MANY CRAFTS IN BOAT SHOW

All Sizes of Motor Yachts With All Accessories to Be At the Boston Exhibition.

Exhibits for Boston's Motor Boat and Engine Show which will open in Mechanics Building tomorrow night are fast being placed in their allotted positions. That this exhibit will be the best ever held in this line of motoring is well attested to by the fact that fully 500 motor boat, engine and accessory builders will be represented. The work has progressed so rapidly that over one-half of the entire exhibit has been put in place.

Most of the larger boats have been landed into the building. Never before were such large boats shown, many of them this year being 40 to 60 feet in length. The majority of the arrivals, however, seem to be small boats, or boats for the average man, as the up-to-date builders recognize the cry of the working man to the extent that they are putting low priced craft on the market. It will be decidedly a show of low priced motor boats and marine engines and for this reason Manager Campbell expects that the largest crowd ever known will make its appearance during the exhibition.

The decorating scheme this year will be entirely in keeping with the show. It does not call for the lavish outlay of decorations that the automobile show demands, for flowers and foliage are hardly in keeping with boats. Plenty of green, with marine scenes, will be the main effect, and this is bound to prove harmonious with its surroundings.

Manufacturers of motor boats and engines from all over the country, more particularly from the West, are in the city, looking out for their exhibits. Many of them who have not attended the Boston show or been an exhibitor here before, spoke highly of the spacious building in which the Boston boat-admiring people could assemble to look over the latest products of the best builders. They look with particular favor upon this city and New England for they say that it is the greatest selling center for boats in this country.

The show will open its doors tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, and it is believed by that time everything will be in position.

Notes From the Field of Sports

William Powell, who was a member of the Springfield team last year, has signed a contract to play with the Pittsburgh National team in 1909.

The Waltham High baseball management has arranged a schedule of 17 games with the leading school teams of this vicinity.

The Somerville Y. M. C. A. track team defeated the Quincy team by a score of 31 to 19. This was the second meeting of these two teams, Somerville having won the first 36 to 16.

The first of the indoor swimming championships of 1909 are to be held at the New York Athletic Club next Saturday night. Daniels, Manley and Schmitt are among the stars entered.

Pennsylvania has secured a valuable distance runner in Ralph Baker, who won points in the intercollegiate half-mile races in 1908-07 for Swarthmore. He is now trying for the team.

The Stanford University football team of 1908 has been made a member of the London Rugby Union. This is quite an honor for that college, and is an acknowledgment of its fine work this year.

Calvin Demarest concluded his series

of games with Edward McLaughlin at 18.1 balk line billiards Thursday by winning both contests. He secured seven victories to one defeat.

Hugh McBrean has been in St. Louis regarding the Spencer Criger trade. As yet neither man has signed his contract for 1909, and Criger announces that he will not until he receives a part of the purchase money.

Fred Clarke of the Pittsburgh team has won three consecutive pennants, finished second three times, third and fourth once and tied for second with New York last year. This is a remarkable record for a major league baseball manager.

C. L. Bacon and W. G. Morey won the north vs. south section of the 17th game of the winter wheat series of the American Whist Club, Thursday night, with plus 6½. D. H. Vincent and E. A. Packard lead the east vs. west with plus 13½.

An invitation has been extended to Stanford University to send a rugby football team to New Zealand this summer, and it will probably be accepted. The Stanford varsity has made a wonderful showing this year, having won all its contests, and it will be interesting to see how it will compare with the best New Zealand teams playing on their grounds.

TUCKEY SIGNS CONTRACT.

President George Dovey of the Boston Nationals has received one signed contract for 1909. Thomas Tuckey of New Haven, Conn., the left-handed pitcher, was the first man to get into line. The Boston Nationals' game in the spring trip scheduled for Danville, Va., has been shifted from April 8 to April 6, and Roanoke, Va., has been given for April 7 and 8.

BOSTON A. A. ENTERS TEAM.

The Boston A. A. will be represented at the Pastime A. C. games in Madison Square Garden, New York, Monday night, by E. E. Nelson, the sprinter; Harry Lee, the middle distance runner; Herbert A. Gidney, the high jumper, and W. W. Coe, the shot-putter. George V. Brown will accompany the quartet and arrange with New York's athletes about coming to the B. A. A. games Saturday night, Feb. 6.

ST. NICHOLAS MAKES RECORD.

NEW YORK.—A league record was made by the St. Nicholas Skating Club Thursday night in its game of hockey against the Wanderers Hockey Club. They scored 11 times while the opponents could score but twice.

Bowling Scores

| AMATEUR BOWLING LEAGUE. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| | 1 | 2 | Totals |
| Commercial | 890 | 923 | 838 2051 |
| Dudley | 897 | 848 | 785 2530 |
| Newtowne | 870 | 919 | 849 2638 |
| Boston A. A. | 881 | 907 | 832 2620 |
| Arlington B. C. | 876 | 834 | 763 2473 |
| Central | 899 | 860 | 871 2480 |

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE

\$1200.00

OLDSMOBILE

EQUIPPED WITH BABY TONNEAU.

22 H. P. 5 to 45 Miles per Hour on High Gear.

This car has already created a sensation in New York and Philadelphia and those who have seen the car here express their surprise when told that the price is only \$1200.00 including the following equipment:

Magneto, Gas Head lights and Generator, 2 side and rear oil lamps, Michelin Tires, Detachable rims, axle rail, foot-rest, horn, tools, jack, etc.

This car is now on exhibition at our Salesroom and as we have only a limited number to sell would advise you not to put it off, but favor us with a call.

Algonquin Motor Car Co.

A. E. ADAMS, Manager. Phone 1147 B. B. 97 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Boston Elevated

A MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING PRIVILEGE OFFERED FOR SALE

BIDS RECEIVABLE FOR RIGHTS TO ADVERTISING SIGNS IN BOSTON'S NEW WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL

The Boston Elevated Railway Company will receive on or before Thursday, February 11, 1909, sealed proposals marked "Proposals for Tunnel Advertising," for the privilege of exclusive use of any or all advertising signs in the newly opened Washington Street Tunnel. Proposals to be opened by the Executive Committee of the Company at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above date.

Proposals may be for one, two, three, or five years. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The advertising tablets set in the tiled walls of the tunnel are 30 by 46 inches. They number 400, distributed at the several stations as follows:

| Stations | Number |
|-----------------|--------|
| UNION-FRIEND | 62 |
| STATE | 31 |
| MILK | 80 |
| SUMMER | 67 |
| WINTER | 66 |
| ESSEX | 39 |
| " opposite wall | 33 |
| BOYLSTON | 80 |
| Total | 400 |

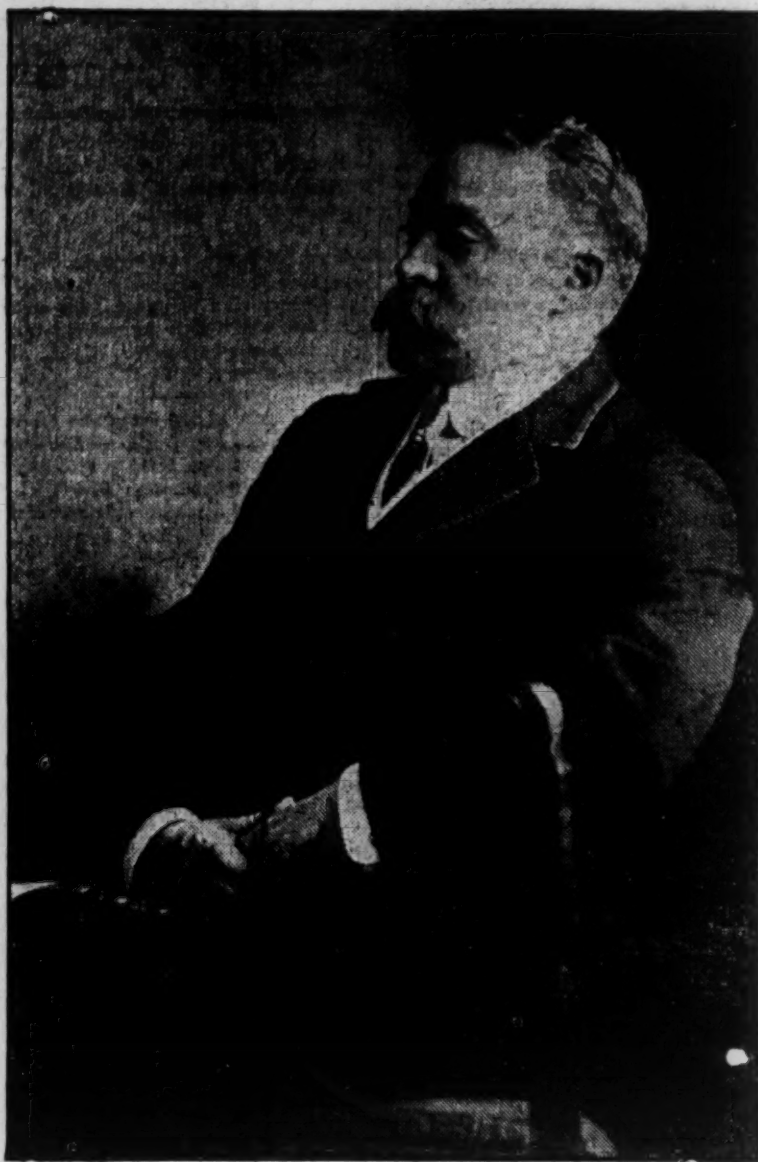
Bidders may figure separately upon single signs, upon any group of signs, as upon the signs of a single station, or upon all the signs in the tunnel.

For further particulars address

D. L. PRENDERGAST, Secretary.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company, 101 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Iswolsky Halts Russians



M. ISWOLSKY, RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

He is Now Engaged in Aiding in Deciding Russia's Persian Policy.

ST. PETERSBURG—Russia's course in Persia depends today upon the outcome of the struggle between Foreign Minister Iswolsky and the strong Russian war party, in the opinion of well informed diplomats here.

The Anglo-Russian program for the guidance of Persia's internal affairs is Iswolsky's own creation and he is insisting upon its observance.

The war party is just as insistent that

armed intervention be resorted to at once, regardless of England, declaring that Samsan Khan's establishment of himself as a rival to the Shah in Isfahan, the creation of an independent government at Asterabad by Sheik Pendar and the Turkish invasion of Urumiah have precipitated a condition of anarchy that demands immediate action.

Today's reports from Tabriz are still conflicting, both the rebels and the loyalists being credited with victory.

BOSTON AUTHOR COMING ON FLEET

James B. Connolly, the author of sea stories, has been designated by President Roosevelt to accompany home from Gibraltar the American fleet and to report the homeward race of the battleships.

Mr. Connolly dined at the White House recently with the President and the various details of the trip were discussed.

Mr. Connolly is reported to have said in regard to the homeward voyage:

"If the fleet stands the trip across, the last test in the tremendous voyage, it will certainly make a splendid showing. It will mean a supreme test, after the steady grueling all the fighting material has had in mobilizing, maneuvering, target practice and in stringing the miles behind."

JEWISH MUSICIAN VISITS IN BOSTON

The Rev. Salo H. Goldstein of Vienna, a well known musician and composer, and who holds the title of obercantor, or head of the musical organization of the Hebrew churches in Vienna, is in the city the guest of the Rev. M. Halpern of the Blue Hill Avenue Synagogue.

Mr. Goldstein will remain in Boston till Monday, when he will leave for New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. In Boston and in the other cities he will visit it is Mr. Goldstein's plan to study America's musical progress and to observe American methods of instruction.

CLUB TO DEDICATE HOME AT HARVARD

Harvard Phi Eta graduates from all classes since 1866, when the society was founded, will meet Saturday night at the recently finished clubhouse in Winthrop square, Cambridge, to dedicate the new quarters. The new building is of substantial colonial construction, with red brick and sandstone. It has cost something over \$40,000. The fund was started at a dinner of the graduates in 1906 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the society.

PRINTERS' GLEE CLUB WILL SING

The Boston Typographical Glee Club, under the direction of Frank E. Doyle, will furnish the music at the Ford Hall people's meeting next Sunday evening. The glee club is composed of members of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, assisted by four members of the Arlington Glee Club. The Boston club started its rehearsals only a short time ago, but has reached a high degree of perfection.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINNER. The 42d annual dinner of the Williams College Alumni Association of Boston will be held at the American House, Feb. 11, at 6.30 p.m. The toastmaster will be Bliss Perry. President-elect Lowell of Harvard will speak.

Faithful Railroad Man for Forty Years

St. Paul Engineer Wished to Remain at Post, But Rules of Company Automatically Retired Him.

RECORD EXCELLENT

Just Before Being Pensioned the Engine Driver Passed a Severe Examination With Satisfactory Result.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—William Henry Neal of St. Paul, for 38 continuous years a locomotive engineer on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, has been retired from the service and placed on the pension roll of the company, having reached the age of 70 years, which, together with the fact that he has been more than 20 years in the employ of the company, automatically removes him from the service.

"Hank" Neal, as he is familiarly known to all his associates, was born Oct. 24, 1838, and first entered the service of the Omaha road as clerk and timekeeper in the office of the master mechanic, then located at Shakopee, Minn., on Sept. 10, 1869. The life of the men at the throttle appealed to him very strongly, and it was during the close of the same year he was placed on the "extra list" as a locomotive fireman. In the regular order of things he soon became a listed fireman, in which position he served with credit until June, 1870, when he took the examination for promotion to engineer, and was duly "set up" and transferred to the right-hand side of the cab.

At the time of his retirement Mr. Neal had 38 continuous years of service as an engineer to his credit. His service record is practically free from "record bulletins," so called, which are the official result of being "called on the carpet" for infraction of the rules, accidents or the unpardonable sin in railroading of "forgetting." Mr. Neal's ability is still of the best, and he recently passed with flying colors a rigid examination, which many a younger man failed to do. Had it not been for the fact that Mr. Neal's retirement was compulsory under the rules he would undoubtedly have been



WILLIAM HENRY NEAL OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

Engineer on Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad who has been pensioned.

competent to "hold his rights" and continue at the throttle on a limited train out of St. Paul for many years to come.

As a reward for faithful service, Mr. Neal will be the recipient during the remainder of his life of a pension amounting to approximately \$56 per month, based on 1 per cent of his average yearly income for the 10 years preceding retirement, for each year of actual service as an employee of the Omaha railway. Mr. Neal will therefore be able to retire in comfort and enjoy his remaining days in any way he sees fit.

Mr. Neal was always popular with his fellow employees, all of whom regret that he is no longer one of them, although he will undoubtedly continue to "railroad" about the round-house stove occasionally and regale the boys with stories of his experiences when they "fired 'em with wood."

NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE

LOWELL DESIRES A NEW CHARTER

Bill Before Legislature Is Modeled on Innovations in Des Moines, Haverhill and Other Cities.

Representative Varnum of Lowell will file at the State House today a draft of the proposed amendment to the Lowell city charter, which the Lowell board of trade has worked out under Frederick A. Fisher as chairman, aided by the charter revision committee of the Civic League and many prominent citizens. The bill provides for radical changes in the charter. Should it be enacted, it will be voted on by the people.

It calls for the abolition of the common council and in its place the institution of a board of nine aldermen, three to be elected each year after the first year. They and members of the school board are to be elected at large.

The mayor is given the power of appointing the superintendent of streets and inspector of buildings, without the confirmation of the board of aldermen. The salary of the mayor is fixed at \$5000 per year, and he is elected for two years.

This bill also provides for non-partisan election and recall by voters. Accompanying the bill is a petition in its favor, signed by Mayor Brown and many citizens.

The plan for election is taken word for word from the Haverhill charter. The mayor is given absolute power of removal of executive or administrative officers for such causes as he may deem sufficient, except upon partisan grounds, and he must file his reasons for such removal with the city clerk for public inspection. This does not apply to the school committee, police commission, trustees of the public library or to the constables. The holder of an elective office may be removed at any time by voters qualified to vote at city election, and such procedure is specified.

The recall plan, one of the features of the Des Moines charter, makes it possible to move to depose a mayor or alderman by means of a petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters, asking for a new election.

BILL TO REGULATE SALE OF THEATER TICKETS OPPOSED

Representative Julius Meyers of Cambridge had two bills before the legislative committee on judiciary to regulate the sale of tickets to theatres and places of amusement, under which it is proposed to prevent ticket brokers and speculators doing business.

When the bills were called up by the committee at the State House Thursday Mr. Meyers did not have his witnesses ready, but the committee decided to hear the opposition.

J. Albert Brackett, representing one of the large ticket brokers of Boston, said that the bill was copied from a Chicago city ordinance, which had been declared unconstitutional in that state. The New York city government had enacted a similar ordinance which was considered a farce now, while its constitutionality was being tested.

The bill was an attempt to put the men out of business or to regulate the business, a proceeding which the Legislature had no constitutional right to do. The theater was a private enterprise. Its proprietors might sell tickets to whom they pleased, and at what price they wished.

Mr. Meyers' bills provided that the price of the ticket shall be stamped upon it, but Mr. Brackett argued that if such a bill was enacted, a different price could be stamped with a rubber stamp and the new law evaded.

Newspaper Information

Bill Argued Pro and Con

The bill to prohibit the giving of false information to newspapers was the subject of an amusing hearing before the committee on judiciary Thursday. Its passage was advocated by Ralston H. Barnes of Boston who asserted that it was favored by the managers and editors of many of the Boston dailies. Some people had considered it a good joke to give newspapers wrong information and others had done it with malicious intent. Sometimes fictitious announcements of engagements were published and cause annoyance and embarrassment.

The bill was opposed by A. F. Hill, a special writer, who said that if such a law was to be enforced, it should be made to apply to the general public, and that no one under it would be willing to tell the number of fish he caught and that fish stories as a whole were rather interesting.

MOTORISTS WANT A TAX ON HORSES

Offer Bill to Make Them Provide Share in Road Repair Revenue, Also Legislation Abolishing Speed "Traps."

Francis Hurtubise, Jr., counsel for the Automobile Owners Association, has filed several petitions and bills that show that the uniform law suggested by the highway commission for the Governors of the different New England states to recommend to their legislatures is to have opposition.

One of these bills is to make it a crime for a person to take an automobile from a garage and in a lesser degree to take a ride in such a machine.

A second bill is to provide for the registration of all horse drawn vehicles. This measure is not proposed in retaliation for the automobile registration law, but to provide a revenue for highway construction and repair. The bill provides a registration fee of \$1 for a single horse and \$3 for a two-horse team.

A third bill allows the highway commission to appoint all the police officials it thinks necessary to protect the highways and calls for the repeal of all present authority granted local boards of aldermen and selectmen to make regulations. No traps can be set without authority of the highway commission.

Motor cyclists petition for a law that will give motor cycles recognition as a separate class from automobiles.

WANTS MUNICIPAL BOARD FOR TOWNS

Representative Samuel A. Segee of Revere filed a petition in the House today which if adopted would open a way for towns to do away with the town meeting, a Massachusetts institution dating back to colonial days. The petition is:

"To provide for a board of municipal affairs, to consist of one member for each 50 legal voters, in all towns of over 5000 population which accept the provisions of the act."

Under the bill accompanying the petition the board is given all the powers of a town meeting, and it is provided that there shall be no further town meetings unless the board fails to act upon matters duly coming before it.

GREATER BOSTON BILL REVIVED.

The greater Boston bill is to be revived for presentation to the present Legislature. It seeks to make one municipality of all the cities and towns in the metropolitan district.

NEW CITY CHARTER OF FINANCE BOARD IS MUCH CHANGED

Draft Expected to Be Presented to Legislature Saturday Alters the Methods of Naming Commissions.

NO OFFICIAL WORD

The finance commission's draft of a proposed new charter for the city of Boston is expected to be presented to the Legislature Saturday, since that is the last day for the filing of bills at the present session. This draft differs in some minor respects, it is said, from that which has been to a large extent outlined in the press without authority from the commission.

The street department remains practically in its present form in the charter now approved, but the board of public works provided for in the original draft is left out. The board of street commissioners, which was abolished in the original, is to continue as at present with three members, but instead of being elected by the people they are to be appointed by the mayor. Inauguration day is to be changed from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in February, so as to correspond with the beginning of the fiscal year.

The new charter provides for the election of a city clerk next year, despite the fact that John T. Priest was elected last year for a three-year term. The city clerk's term is to be three years.

In the present draft the appointing of a finance commission is left to the supreme court, while in the original draft the commission was to be appointed by the Governor.

BOSTON MERCHANTS URGE SAVING NEW ENGLAND FORESTS

Association Issues Appeal Asking Combined Effort to Protect Interests of Two Hundred Thousand.

MILLIONS AT STAKE

A movement to combine the energies of all commercial bodies in New England in urging immediate legislation to prevent the destruction of the forests on the high watersheds of the White mountains has been begun by the Boston Merchants' Association.

The board of directors has passed a resolution declaring that the business interests of New England require that the House of Representatives and its committee on agriculture no longer delay action which has been taken three times by the Senate, and which has the hearty endorsement of President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft. Copies of this resolution have been sent to the representative commercial organizations throughout New England.

The resolution is as follows: "Voted, That the business interests of New England require immediate legislation by Congress to prevent the destruction of the forests on the high watersheds of the White mountains, and the Boston Merchants' Association strongly urges that action to prevent the lamentable consequences of the deforestation of this region, which action has been taken three times by the Senate, and which has the hearty endorsement of both the President and President-elect, be no longer delayed by the House of Representatives or its committee on agriculture."

Richard Briggs Co.

We Note a Few of the GREAT BARGAINS Now Obtainable at

Our Annual Clearance Sale

DINNER SETS

| | Were | Now |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Limoges, conventional spray..... | \$40.00 | \$35.00 |
| Limoges, roses and gold..... | 100 " | 37.50 |
| English, canary and gold..... | 130 " | 40.00 |
| Limoges, Dresden flowers..... | 100 " | 45.00 |
| English, Old Spode design..... | 90 " | 125.00 |
| Limoges, white and gold scroll..... | 130 " | 250.00 |

PLATES

| | Were Per doz. | Now Per doz. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Soup Plates, Limoges, maroon and broad gold acid border..... | 50.00 | 25.00 |
| Dinner Plates, Limoges, garland of flowers and ribbon..... | 18.00 | 9.00 |
| Game Plates, Austrian, quail design..... | 20.00 | 10.00 |
| Salad Plates, Limoges, turquoise and gold band..... | 15.00 | 10.00 |
| Dessert Plates, Austrian, blue and red tulips..... | 18.00 | 12.00 |
| Bread and Butter Plates, English wild flowers..... | 18.00 | 12.00 |

CUPS AND SAUCERS

| | Were Per doz. | Now Per doz. |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Afternoon Tea Cups, Austrian, flower baskets..... | 10.00 | 5.00 |
| Teas, Austrian, forget-me-nots..... | 12.00 | 6.50 |
| Bouillons, Austrian, Dresden rose..... | 15.00 | 8.50 |
| A. D.'s, English, turquoise and gold..... | 25.00 | 15.00 |

116 Boylston Street

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins

Announce the Opening of Their Annual

Mark Down Sale

MEN'S SHOES

Including Pumps, Dress, Business and Storm Shoes in various leathers. All sizes and widths

Saturday, January 23

15 West St., Men's Shoe Dept.

At this, our one mark down sale of the year, all our splendid stock of Men's Shoes, embracing everything from pumps to waterproof shoes, is offered at greatly reduced prices for cash only.

15 West St. Through to 47 Temple Pl.

British to Welcome U. S. Fleet at Gibraltar

American Ships Will Rendezvous at Mighty Rock Before Starting on Final Stage of Globe-Girdling Trip.

A FAMOUS FORTRESS

Named by Arabs and Contended for in Many Sieges It Is Now Regarded as Impregnable to Attack.

WHEN the American North Atlantic fleet, now scattered at half a dozen Mediterranean ports, rendezvouses at Gibraltar early next month preparatory to starting on the last stage of its globe-circling journey it will receive the official welcome of Great Britain at this, the principal naval station and fortress in southern Europe.

Our sailors have seen famous harbors and fortresses galore on their trip around the world but none that will remotely compare with the rock of Gibraltar.

Gibraltar is the modern Arabic name for the rock; it means "Tarik's mountain" from that Saracen leader who carried the Mohammedan conquest into Spain early in the eighth century.

In classic times, Gibraltar and Ceuta, its counterpart on the African side of the straits, were known as the pillars of Hercules, the western boundary of the earth, beyond which lay the great unknown.

The rock of Gibraltar, 1400 feet high, perpendicular on the south and east and accessible only from the north and west, is connected with the mainland by a narrow slip of land between the Mediterranean and the bay of Gibraltar.

It is honeycombed with galleries, all the fortifications being cut out of the rock which the British in the course of the two centuries of their occupation have made absolutely impregnable and of such strength as to completely dominate the entrance to the Mediterranean, the gateway to their vast Oriental possessions and interests.

Gibraltar was originally taken possession of during the Spanish succession war in the name of the archduke Charles of Austria, the candidate to the Spanish throne supported by England against the French candidate, but Sir George Rooke, the British admiral who captured the rock assisted by a Dutch squadron, hoisted the British flag.

Gibraltar was definitely ceded to England at the close of the war, but had to go through two more sieges, the second lasting from 1779 to 1783, during which the rock made one of the most obstinate defenses recorded in history.

The town of Gibraltar is situated on the northwestern side of the rock, and has a population of over 20,000 besides the garrison. It is very picturesque, Andalusian in type, only much busier than the surrounding Spanish towns.

Traffic with Morocco, especially Tangier, is very brisk, wool, grain and wax being trans-shipped there for northern Europe. Among the Spanish produce wine, oil and fruit are the most important.

The contrasts met with in Gibraltar are the first of a long series stretching as far as the Pacific; an easy-going native population, living mainly by business; then a cosmopolitan crowd of business men and professionals, partly European, partly Oriental; finally the redcoat, magistrate and civil service man of the imperial race whose speech predominates in every port.



THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

The eminence is 1400 feet high, and is honeycombed with batteries for England's artillery. The land outlined this side of the big rock is the cape, and in the cove at the foot of it is a fishermen's village.



STREET IN GIBRALTAR TOWN.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

NEW HAVEN YALE MEN TO ORGANIZE

City Alumni Association Will Be Put on Permanent Basis at Banquet to Be Held in March.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale Alumni in New Haven expect to form an association at a meeting on March 10. A temporary organization has been effected of the residents of the college town, who curiously enough have not before taken practical steps to organize. Any member of the university who has received a degree, even though he be registered from another city, is eligible to membership.

The letter sent out, dated Jan. 18, says:

"There are in New Haven and its immediate vicinity nearly 1500 graduates of Yale, most of whom, after graduation, have no affiliations with the university.

"The object of the present association is to bring New Haven men together in the hope that at its one or more meetings a year the enthusiasm of its members for Yale will be renewed and stimulated. It is proposed to give a banquet on March 10, at which those members of the association then present will perfect a permanent organization, adopt a constitution and by-laws and elect officers."

PHILLIPS EXETER HAS FINE EXHIBIT

EXETER, N. H.—One of the finest collections of its size in this country is that now belonging to the chemical department of Phillips Exeter Academy. It comprises 1700 minerals, specimens and compounds, collected under the careful supervision of the instructor, Wilhelm Segerblom.

It is divided into three parts—(1) the elements, (2) the compounds and (3) specimens to illustrate the chemical arts and manufactures.

A number of the compounds have been made by some of the advanced students, under the supervision of the instructor. Several manufacturing firms have donated specimens to illustrate their particular lines of goods, showing in several instances the raw material, material in process of manufacture, residues and finished products. Friends of the school have likewise contributed liberally to the collection.

YORK TEACHERS AT SANFORD.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The York County Teachers' Association will meet in the high school building at Sanford, Me., Jan. 29, when an interesting program will be presented. The speakers for the institute include Principal Richardson of the Castine normal school, Miss Madeline H. Fisher of Saco, Supt. A. M. Thomas of Kennebunk, Supt. H. H. Randall of Auburn, Principal George C. Purrington of the Farmington normal school and the state superintendent of public instruction, Payson Smith.

New England Briefs

WOBURN.—James S. Philbrick rescued a fawn from some pursuing dogs, and gave it shelter.

PUTNAM, Conn.—Through the will of Ellen E. Browning, the Baptist church of this city will receive \$10,000.

PORTLAND, Me.—Two candidates are in the field for the nomination for congressman from the 1st Maine district.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The life insurance underwriters association of Central Massachusetts held their annual banquet here.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Mrs. Robert Melville, of Rocky Meadow, fell through the ice and was rescued by her husband.

TOGUS, Me.—William B. Clark of East Saugus, Mass., has been appointed clerk in the treasurer's office of the soldiers' home here.

BROCKTON, Mass.—A committee is trying to prevent the proposed removal from this city of five shoe manufacturing firms.

CONCORD, N. H.—Bills have been introduced in the Legislature calling for the election of railroad commissioners by direct vote.

BROCKTON.—The committee on mediation of the difficulties over the Douglas shoe controversy have been unable to arrive at any decision.

HINGHAM, Mass.—Mrs. Olive F. Hobart is resisting the effort of the government to secure the site of her home for a magazine supply station.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The directors of the closed First National Bank have notified the stockholders that \$35,000 will be sufficient to restore the capital of the institution.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—A Bowdoin College freshman has just obtained 100 per cent in his mathematics examination, which establishes a record for the college.

PUPILS DISCUSS WASHINGTON TRIP

AKEFIELD, Mass.—The question of using the money which a public graduation usually costs to pay the expenses of a trip to the national capital is under consideration by the pupils of the Wakefield high school.

In order that the matter may be thoroughly discussed the debating society has taken the subject up, and at the meeting on Monday night the subject will be, "Resolved, that a trip to Washington is preferable to the customary graduation exercises at the town hall."

Robert Donney and Irving Moore will take the affirmative and David Guillo and Gleason Sumner the negative.

ELIOTS RECEIVE HARVARD FACULTY

The President and His Wife Met Guests Alone Instead of With Patronesses as in Former Years.

President and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot attended the annual Harvard faculty reception Thursday evening at the Harvard Union. In former years there have been patronesses at the reception, but last evening only President and Mrs. Eliot met the guests in the living room. This part of the evening's festivities began at 9:45 and was not ended until after 11.

Those invited to the reception included all members of the Harvard and Radcliffe faculties, the members of the administrative boards and visiting committees. In addition a large number brought guests with them. The reception was in charge of the board of managers of university receptions, of which Prof. C. H. Moore is chairman. Prof. G. H. Chase is the secretary of the board, and Dr. A. M. Tozzer is treasurer. The ushers were taken from the members of the faculty.

KENNEBEC ICE HARVEST IS ON

GARDINER, Me.—Ice harvesting has begun on the Kennebec river, where the American Ice Company is cutting 13½-inch ice for three of its houses located about six miles down the stream. These houses represent a capacity of 100,000 tons, about one quarter of the possible annual cut of the company on the Kennebec.

No beginning has been made so far this year to cut ice for the houses between Gardiner and Richmond, and thus far it looks as if the Kennebec field would be run for only 25 per cent of its capacity this year.

NEWSPAPER RISES ABOVE FIRE LOSS

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The Middleboro News, a weekly paper published in this town, that was burned out on the morning of publication, came out on time in the afternoon, with a paper one half of the usual size, containing a story of the fire that destroyed the plant and thanking the firemen for the splendid work of the department.

Lorenzo Wood, proprietor of the Gazette, offered the managers of the News the use of his plant to get their paper out. The News will continue its regular publication without a single break in its almost 40 years of existence.

VERMONT FACES EXTRA TAX. MONTPELIER, Vt.—A serious situation confronts the present session of the Vermont Legislature, that of facing a deficit in the treasury or burdening the people with extra taxes.

New Goods in Spring and Summer 1909 Styles

Are Arriving Daily in Rapidly Increasing Numbers

ORIGINAL and charming ideas in Suits, Costumes and Dresses; exclusive weaves and designs in silk, wool, linen and cotton Dress Fabrics; distinctive models in Millinery; fascinating creations in Parasols, Belts, Veilings, Hosiery and Waists—all these and many more delightfully attractive things are having a prominent showing here at the present time.

A Display of Exceptional Interest---and Especially so to Those Preparing to Visit Palm Beach, Southern California or any other Midwinter Resort.

Tailored Suits and Fine Costumes

NEW TAILORED SUITS of diagonal serges in the new pearl grays, rose and electric blue—long graduated coats.

NEW TAILORED SUITS of new imported chevrons and Austrian serges.

NEW COSTUMES of real shantung, beautifully embroidered with natural color silks.

NEW COSTUMES, with mercerized embroidery worked into clever imitations of nature's flowers.

NEW COSTUMES of foulard rajah, tussah and messaline, showing strikingly original style features.

NEW HAND-MADE LINGERIE DRESSES, just received from France, showing beautiful needle embroidery.

Waists and Inexpensive Dresses

NEW WAISTS of all over embroidery with yoke, back, front and sleeves of baby Irish.

NEW WAISTS of embroidery and Val lace, baby Irish yoke, collar and cuffs finished with ruffled net.

NEW WAISTS of fine embroidery, baby Irish and Val lace—yoke of hand embroidered net.

NEW PARTY DRESSES—Dainty lingerie frocks in new apron skirt style, elaborately trimmed with cluny lace.

NEW LAWN DRESSES with new bordered V yoke in contrasting colorings.

NEW LINEN DRESSES with new vent seams and baby Irish crochet yoke.

Millinery and Parasols

NEW TAILORED HATS in white and colored Milan braid, effectively trimmed with quills, wings and aigrette effect.

NEW DRESS HATS of selected braids, elaborately trimmed with messaline, roses, ostrich and French flowers.

NEW EVENING HATS of French tulle and chiffon, richly trimmed with sweeping ostrich plumes and paillette ornaments.

NEW PONGEE PARASOLS in fancy effects, with satin border—others with ivory tips and carved handles.

NEW "LA BELLE" TOKIO PARASOLS—Fancy handles with uniquely designed animal heads in wood.

NEW LINEN PARASOLS—Also warp print and pampadour effects in extensive variety.

Hosiery and Belts

NEW SILK HOSE, elaborately silk embroidered and with tinsel beading in black and gold.

NEW SILK HOSE in white and colors—silk embroidery and silk lace panels.

NEW SILK HOSE with silk embroidery in floral designs and silk tassels.

NEW LINEN BELTS in a choice assortment of plain tailored and hand embroidered styles.

NEW GIRDLES of ooze leather with jewelled Venetian buckles and long leather fringe ends—just received from Paris.

NEW SASHES of satin stripe moire finished with heavy silk tassels.

High-Grade Wash Fabrics

NEW DRESS PATTERNS of embroidered madras, the handsome design repeating every 46 inches.

NEW DRESS PATTERNS of embroidered French linen—white grounds with design in blue, pink and various other colors.

NEW SPANGLE SILK CHIFFONS—with design repeated every 48 inches—for evening wear.

NEW SWISS MUSLINS—embroidered fancy batistes—silk organdies—chiffon lisse—printed silk jacquards—silk and cotton pongees.

NEW IRISH LINENS—striped linen suitings—imported colored rep—crash suitings—linen lawns.

NEW D. & J. ANDERSON GINGHAMS—Over 250 styles in checks, plaids, stripes and plain colors.

Silks, Dress Goods, White Goods, Embroideries

NEW SILKS in plain shimmering effects—also new Shantung, Pongees, Foulards and Messaline Faconne.

NEW DRESS GOODS—56-in. mannish suitings in dark effects, medium grays, new olive and tan shades, also black and white combinations.

NEW WHITE GOODS—Figured and dotted swiss muslins, in an unequalled variety of styles.

NEW WHITE GOODS—Mercerized waistings, madeira nainsooks, French crinkles and crepes.

NEW WHITE GOODS—A splendid showing of Jones nainsooks and Jones masalias.

NEW EMBROIDERIES—Flouncings, edges and insertions in white and many dainty tints—simple and elaborate designs.

Jordan Marsh Company

LECTURE ON ART AND HUMAN SPIRIT

Edward Howard Griggs will give eight lectures in Boston on successive Saturday mornings, beginning Jan. 30, on "Art and the Human Spirit; the Meaning and Relations of Sculpture, Painting, Poetry and Music." The titles of the individual lectures, which will be given in Tremont Temple at 11 o'clock and the respective dates follow:

Jan. 30, "The Expression and Interpretation of Human Life in Art"; Feb. 6, "The Primitive Sources of Art"; Feb. 13, "The Race, the Epoch, and the Individual in Art"; Feb. 20, "The Meaning and Function of Sculpture in Art"; Feb. 27, "The Meaning and Function of Music"; March 6, "The Meaning and Function of Poetry"; March 13, "Literature and Liberal Culture"; March 20, "Beauty and the Culture of the Spirit."

MOTOR VEHICLES REPLACE HORSES

Official records are beginning to show how far the supplanting of horses and horse vehicles by motor cars has progressed. In a report recently issued by the London traffic branch of the board of trade on conditions in London it is shown that between 1903 and 1907 the number of mechanical cabs has increased by 700 while the horse drawn cab has decreased by more than 1500.

Motor omnibuses have increased by 1200 and horse drawn omnibuses have decreased approximately 1000. These figures are authoritative since an accurate account can be kept through the number of annual licenses granted. Statistics concerning the replacement of private carriages by automobiles are not given in the blue book, but it is supposed that the proportional increases and decreases of these types of vehicles would show an even greater gain in favor of the motor car.

CAPE CRANBERRY BOGS INCREASED

CARVER, Mass.—It is estimated that about 500 acres of new cranberry bogs will be built during the present year, making a total of about 6000 acres under cultivation in what is known as the Cape Cod district.

Not many years ago swamp land could be had for a song, now the price has come up until \$50 an acre is considered a satisfactory price.

It takes about \$500 to put an acre of land into bearing condition and 100 barrels is the average yield to the acre, with prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 a barrel.

The larger portion of the berries are grown in Plymouth and Barnstable counties, the towns of Carver, Wareham, Bourne and Barnstable containing the lion's share. This town probably leads with 2000 acres, just double the acreage of 10 years ago.

MME. CAVALIERI WON'T SING THAIS

NEW YORK.—The threatened rupture between Miss Mary Garden and Oscar Hammerstein over the latter's declared intention to have Mme. Lina Cavalieri sing the part of "Thais" has been averted by the voluntary abandonment by Mme. Cavalieri of all claim to the role which her fellow artist has made famous in this country. Miss Garden, placated by the sacrifice of her rival, was persuaded to reconsider her determination to resign as a member of Mr. Hammerstein's company.

SOUTHERN CHURCH LOSES.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has lost its case in the court of appeals by judgment of Judge Barker. The suit involved the validity of the union between the Cumberland and Presbyterian churches and the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

SCOTCH CHARITABLE SOCIETY IS CALLED WORLD'S GREATEST

Annual Meeting Brings Together Ballad Singers and Pipers and Elicits High Praise for the Association.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

"I have traveled the length and breadth of America and have not yet discovered a stranger. This is the greatest society in the world, and let us keep it so," said Harry Lauder, the singer of Scotch character songs, at the annual meeting of the Scots Charitable Society, held Thursday evening in Tremont Temple.

More than 150 members attended. Pres. Alexander McGregor had with him upon the platform as guests the Hon. John Hill of St. Louis, the royal chief of the order of Scottish Clans in the United States; Harry Lauder, Stuart Moncur, the Scotch tenor, Rev. Donald Donaldson of Glasgow, a celebrated lecturer, and Fred Pirie, pianist, and three pipers.

President McGregor called the meeting to order and Mr. Moncur awakened the enthusiasm of the Scots by singing several classical numbers and Scotch ballads.

At 8:30 the sound of pipes echoed through the hall and soon a procession of pipers followed by Harry Lauder in kilts marched down the aisle to the platform, where Mr. Lauder was received by President McGregor and introduced. He was given an ovation, after which he made a speech, part of which is quoted above.

The following officers were elected: President, Robert Pirie; vice-president, Andrew B. Sutherland; treasurer, David R. Craig; secretary, John N. Jordan; assistant secretary, Stewart W. Miller; chaplain, the Rev. James Alexander; physician, Dr. R. J. McCormack; chairman relief committee, the Rev. James Todd, D.D.; auditors, G. Duthie Strachan, Walter Ballantyne; trustee of cemetery lots, David Smith; relief board, Alexander McGregor, John McCormack; board of government, Hugh G. Brown.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president and the other officers. The new officers were introduced and made brief speeches of thanks for the honors paid them. Forty-one new members were elected.

OLD SUBMASTERS GUESTS OF CLUB

Joseph Lee and Henry F. Sears, formerly submasters of the Bunker Hill School, were the guests and principal speakers at the January meeting of the Submasters Club of Boston at the Parker House Thursday evening, when nearly 50 members gathered for dinner.

President George A. Smith of the Mather school, Dorchester, presided. Mr. Lee spoke on the theory of play, or play and its relation to industrial training. Mr. Sears gave an interesting account of his early life on the farm, teaching a country school, and of his college life, and last of his experience of 40 years as a submaster in the Bunker Hill School. On motion of J. L. Caverly, Mr. Sears was made an honorary member of the club.

INVITE CONFERENCE FOR U. S. WASHINGTON—The House committee on foreign affairs has reported favorably a resolution, authorizing the secretary of state to invite the International Conference on Navigation to meet at Philadelphia.

AT THE THEATERS

HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil."

COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."

MAJESTIC, "Marcelle."

PARK, "The Sicilian Players."

"The New Lady Bantock."

TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

GLOBE, Dockstad's Minstrels.

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Thirteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Germaine Arnaud, piano soloist.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Miss Geraldine Farrar's concert.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Thirteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Germaine Arnaud, soloist.

SUNDAY.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Third Sunday chamber concert, The Longy Club and Miss Mary Roy Sherwood, soprano.

Japan a Good Patron of American Industries

Address of Kazuo Matsubara, Consul of Japan in Chicago, Sheds Light on Wonderfully Growing Trade Relations Between United States and Japan.

Kazuo Matsubara, consul of Japan in Chicago, in a recent address before the members of the Chicago Advertising Association, threw a new sidelight upon real Japanese character which is here printed in full in view of the interest attaching to the "exclusion" law agitation in California. The subject of the address was "Japanese Market for Chicago Made Goods."

BY KAZUO MATSUBARA, Consul of Japan at Chicago.

In the beginning let us make a short review of the trade relationship of the United States to Japan. Taking up the statistics prepared by the federal government for the fiscal year of 1907, you will find that Japan leads all the other Asiatic countries in regard to the commerce with the United States. The whole volume of commerce of the United States with Japan, including exports and imports, amounted to \$107,000,000 in that year, while you had a commerce of \$86,000,000 with the East Indies and \$50,000,000 with China.

Now let us examine Japan's power of buying goods. We buy 2.06 per cent of your total exports to all foreign countries; China 1.37; East Indies 0.48. If we compare with the European nations, the Japanese buy more of your merchandise than do the Russians, Spaniards, Danes, Austro-Hungarians, Swiss, Swedish, Norwegians, Portuguese, Turks or Greeks. In other words, Japan's buying power occupies the ninth place among your customers in the world. The United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, France, Netherlands, Mexico, Italy and Belgium are the only countries buying more than Japan.

I must confess that I did not realize the importance of the trade relation between your country and ours until I examined the statistics minutely.

What kind of goods do we buy from you? Of course cotton comes first with \$14,000,000. We Japanese wear a great deal of cotton clothes. If you travel in Japan you will find spinning mills in almost every good sized town. We produce some cotton ourselves, but it does not suffice. We buy it also from Hongkong and British India, as well as the United States.

Wheat flour and mineral oils come next as important categories of your exports to Japan, each having the amount of over \$3,000,000. We Japanese take meals a little different from yours—but not always. If you take a walk in the streets of Tokyo and Yokohama you will notice many signs of so-called American or European restaurants. I do not know whether you would find the board there good or not. Anyway we are very fond of American beefsteaks or English cutlets and the French bread. For this reason wheat flour, which is imported from your country, is much needed in Japan.

We use much of your petroleum in lighting, heating, and so on, just as you use electric or gas lights. The latter form of heat and light is not so common in our country as yet. Petroleum also comes from Russia in great quantities. We are planning to use oil in moving vessels instead of coal. I cannot go further.

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—The scout ship Salem has arrived here from a test cruise.

WASHINGTON—Ships of the American navy are now in 25 foreign ports.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Ryan's block and art store has been burned. The loss is \$80,000.

NEW YORK—Newman Erb has been elected president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

NEW YORK—Thousands of New York drivers are protesting at the rigidity of the traffic regulation.

NEW YORK—Arrow C. Hankins has been appointed superintendent of street cleaning for the Borough of Queens.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The State Legislative Correspondents Association has elected Louis Seibold president.

PIERRE, S. D.—The equal suffrage amendment has passed the Senate with but two dissenting votes.

WASHINGTON—The Sims bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia has been tabled.

CANFIELD, O.—Fire of an unknown origin has burned the men's building of the Mahoning county infirmary.

NEW YORK—Edwin Gould is about to build a million-dollar residence at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-ninth street.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The lower House has passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicants in Tennessee after Jan. 1, 1910.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Garfield says that no Indian lands have been taken for inclusion in a forest reserve.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The G. A. R. and Confederate veterans of this city will act as special escort to President Roosevelt when he speaks at the laying of the corner stone of the Lincoln farm at Hodgenville, Feb. 12.

JAPAN IS A PROSPEROUS NEIGHBOR AND DESIRES TO BUY OUR GOODS

HERE are a few things about Japan and her people not generally known by the average American citizen:

JAPAN ANNUALLY BUYS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Fourteen million dollars' worth of cotton goods.

Twelve million dollars' worth of wheat, flour and oil.

Two million dollars' worth of locomotives, electric machinery and engines.

Ten million dollars' worth of other iron and steel products.

HER RELATIVE BUYING POWER.

The whole volume of commerce of the United States with Japan in 1907, including exports and imports, amounted to \$107,000,000. The East Indies amounted to \$66,000,000. China amounted to \$59,000,000.

The Japanese buy more American merchandise than the Russians, Spaniards, Danes, Austro-Hungarians, Swiss, Swedish, Norwegians, Portuguese, Turks or Greeks.

THE "FEELING" IN JAPAN.

The Japanese are fond of American clocks and watches; they are proud to wear a Waltham or Elgin.

Japanese schoolboys like American books and pictures—they use daily in school American stationery—ink, pen, paper, etc.

We like and appreciate everything American—just as we like the American people.—From the Address of Kazuo Matsubara, Consul of Japan in Chicago.

ican stationery—ink, pen, paper, etc. The only trouble is that prices are a little high.

The professional men are in need of instruments for various purposes; building contractors want American wood. These articles are, therefore, imported to Japan in good quantities.

From the above statement you will conclude what the Japanese need. They need almost everything which you make. Some time ago I heard a gentleman from China, speaking in this city, who stated if America wanted to increase the trade with China you must make what Chinese like. If this is true about the Chinese, I should say the contrary is the case with the Japanese. We like and appreciate everything American—just as we like the American people.

The word "Hakurui-hin," literally translated as "imported goods," has in itself some inspiration for Japanese customers—nothing said about the quality of goods. We were taught by you to wear American clothes and to take meals or to light our homes in your way. You do not want to adapt things you make to the needs of the Japanese. They will assimilate with you and with your goods by themselves.

Why do you not visit Japan just to see the scenery there, or to learn the opportunities there? We should come in contact more closely for a better understanding. Investment needs investigation beforehand. I believe a visit to Japan will surely pay you in some way. It will certainly be of interest to you in securing Japanese trade. As to the methods of advertising your goods in Japan, I would say our people will cooperate with you with glad hands and willing minds.

In conclusion I will talk briefly about the relation of the matter of transportation to the oriental trade. In this connection I will take the liberty to quote from one of my American friends—a gentleman from Seattle who spoke at a meeting in this city last month. He says: "The price at which steel rails, locomotives or cars for example, can be

sold at Yokohama or Shanghai is determined by the cost of the transportation. Unless, therefore, our transportation companies are free to make such a rate as will enable our manufacturers and exporters to meet, and, if necessary, underbid the prices of the European manufacturers, the trade is lost to us, and our dream of the commercial mastery of the Pacific ocean may not be realized for a generation to come." He alludes to the recent advance of the transcontinental railroad rates with regard to exports and imports to and from the Orient, including the Philippine Islands and Hawaii. The products of this coun-

try must run over many miles of railroad before reaching the seaports in most cases. They said the advance of rates is due to a law passed by the Congress which, as interpreted by the interstate commerce commission, requires the transcontinental railway companies doing the oriental business to file with the interstate commerce commission a tariff sheet showing the proportion of the combined rail and steamer rate received by the railways. I do not discuss the legal aspects of the matter, or the actions of any party concerned. I assure you, however, if the railroads go out of the oriental business in the way aforementioned, there will be no more oriental trade for us. Your exports to Japan and other oriental countries will die away hereafter. The advance of the railroad rates means, therefore, the vanishing of 7.12 per cent of your total exports, including the Philippines. That amount is more than your exports to France and a little less than to Canada—being almost equal with your exports to Mexico and West India combined. If you were going to lose France or Canada as your customers what would say? The Japanese steamers floating on the Pacific, at least some of them, will be withdrawn from the present business route before long, as well as American steamers, if the present condition prevails. On the other hand, are you not trying to cultivate oriental markets for your goods? Are you not seeking commercial opportunities in Japan, China and Manchuria? Are you not talking about the subsidies to be given to your steamers?

You are our first customers. Your country takes the second place as sellers to us, while our country takes the ninth place as buyers to you. It should be our earnest endeavor to maintain and promote the trade interests of the two nations. This is the reason why I welcome and praise with all my heart the timely effort of your association in this direction.

Reorganization Sale

For 74 years the name of Oak Hall has meant one thing above all others—the RELIABILITY of the clothes it sells. Today that reputation is our most precious asset.

In reorganizing our business along new lines and under new direction, we are offering a mark-down sale whose keynote is OAK HALL RELIABILITY—handsome, correct, up-to-date clothes, but, above all, Reliable—Reliability in our statement that they represent

.25% to 40% Reduction

| Overcoats | | Suits | |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| Were. | NOW. | Were. | NOW. |
| \$7.50 | \$5.98 | \$13.50 | \$8.00 |
| 12.00 | 7.50 | 15.00 | 10.00 |
| 15.00 | 10.00 | 18.00 | 12.00 |
| 18.00 | 12.00 | 25.00 | 16.00 |
| 25.00 | 16.00 | | |

Young Men's Suits

Scotch Mixtures, Cheviots and Worsteds in a great variety of interesting patterns. Sizes up to 36 breast:

| Were. | NOW. | Were. | NOW. |
|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| \$5.00 | \$2.98 | \$12.50 | \$7.98 |
| 7.50 | 4.98 | | |
| 10.00 | 6.98 | 18.00 to 15.00 | 9.98 |

Children's Clothes

| Were. | NOW. |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| \$5.00 Overcoats, ages 3-10 years | \$2.98 |
| 5.00 Reefers, Special, Wool-lined | 3.98 |
| 3.00 Boys' Double-Breasted Suits, ages 8-16 years | 1.98 |

Juvenile Suits Reduced 25 to 40 per cent.

Furnishings

| Men's & Boys' Sweaters | | Were. | NOW. |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------|
| Were. | NOW. | \$1.00 Negligee Shirts | 79c |
| \$6.00 | \$3.98 | 1.00 Bosom Shirts | 79c |
| 8.00 | 2.39 | 1.15 Men's Street Gloves | 79c |
| 1.50 | 1.29 | 1.00 Night Shirts and Pajamas | 79c |
| \$1.50 Cluett Coat Shirts | \$1.10 | | |

Fancy Waistcoats REDUCED 25 to 40 per cent.

Many other REAL bargains in Neckwear, Socks, Negligee Shirts, etc.

OAK HALL

JAMES OTIS PORTER, Manager

95-105 Washington Street

HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS

Established 1863

395 Boylston Street



Old Dutch Cleanser

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Old Dutch Cleanser does all the cleaning, which formerly required soap, soap-powders, scouring-batches and metal-polishers—and does it in an easier, quicker and better way.

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In the kitchen, in the bathroom, in the bedroom, in the parlor—from cellar to attic—it keeps the house spick and span.

Large, Sifting-Top Can, 10c (at All Grocers).....

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WINTER SPORTS

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GREENFIELD, MASS.

A metropolitan hotel in a beautiful New England town. Absolutely fireproof. Glass enclosed sun parlor. Strictly temperance. Special low week-end rates. Including railroad fare and board. For illustrated booklet apply to A. W. WEEKS, Manager, Greenfield, or GEO. E. MARSTERS, 298 Washington Street, Boston.

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Beacon Street, Brookline.

Furnished or unfurnished apartments, any number rooms desired.

Modern in every respect.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

ESKIMO STUDYING HERE TO DISCOVER NEW WAY TO POLE

Mene Wallace, Sole Survivor
of Family Brought to This
Country by Peary, Says He
Is Sure of Success.

TELLS OF HIS PLAN

NEW YORK—A special training for polar exploration work has been decided upon, it is stated, for an Eskimo youth who gives promise of developing unusual aptitude along that line.

Mene Keesano, sole survivor of the first Eskimos brought here by Commander Peary, in 1895 from the most northern point of Greenland that he had then reached, has his own idea of how to reach the unexplored regions of the north, and on account of his knowledge of his own race and native country, he may achieve greater success than any other explorer.

Mene Wallace, as he calls himself, having adopted the name of his guardian, William Wallace, who was director of the American Museum of Natural History when Mene, his father, mother and three friends were exhibited there, has had a conference with the Rev. Brother Peter, president of Manhattan College, conducted by the Order of Christian Brothers, who was so much impressed that he promised him free tuition through the preparatory school and college, ending with a special course in civil engineering and astronomy.

Mene a few days ago went to Harry V. Radford, who will start shortly on a northern trip, and asked to be taken along. Mr. Radford advised him instead to learn the use of surveying instruments and the compass and to be thoroughly equipped in some of the essentials to

SENATE WILL STOP ANTI-JAPAN BILLS SAY ASSEMBLYMEN

Members of California Lower
House Sure Measure Will
Not Pass, Citing the Gov-
ernor's Promised Veto.

PAPERS TALK PEACE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Assemblymen who are anxious to avoid trouble with Japan and wish to kill the pending anti-Japanese bills, stated today that it was very unlikely that the bills would ever be enacted into law.

The Senate, they declared, will not pass the bills and even if it should they professed the belief that Governor Gillette would refuse to sign them.

SAN FRANCISCO—Many advocates of the anti-Japanese bills who have heretofore remained silent during the agitation over the proposed legislation, began to rush into print today to rouse the people of California in their favor.

The Asiatic Exclusion League, in a letter to Governor Gillette today, deny that the number of Japanese in the United States is decreasing.

The letter quotes the last report of the immigration bureau for the fiscal year ending in October, 1908, to back up its assertion, adding that, since then, no reports have been issued. The league urges the Governor to stand firmly by the anti-Japanese bills and pay no heed to the President, and to permit no federal interference in behalf of Japan.

Meantime the local Japanese papers remain silent with respect to Acting Consul-General Takahashi's request that the anti-Japanese measures be killed.

The papers profess to believe that the Legislature will not pass the bills and the present "deplorable conditions" will soon be over. They give much praise to President Roosevelt and Governor Gillette and predict that the enactment of the bills would mean "an altercation" between the two countries which "could only result in the death of commerce."

DOVE OF PEACE FOR U. S. AND JAPAN

Ambassador O'Brien Guest of
Honor at Dinner in Tokio
and Diplomats Find Con-
ditions Satisfactory.

TOKIO—American Ambassador O'Brien's activity in behalf of continued relations between Japan and the United States is having a favorable effect. He was guest of honor Thursday at a dinner given by Minister Komura of the department of foreign affairs, on which occasion the entire situation was discussed. Each diplomat expressed himself afterwards as being highly gratified by the outcome of the conversation.

Marquis Katsura, premier of Japan, in opening the session of the House of Lords Friday, declared that the relations of Japan with foreign powers at this time are particularly favorable. A satisfactory exchange of notes with America, he said, had removed all misunderstandings and peace in the far East was absolutely assured.

Lancaster, Pa., Retains Her Old-Day Charm.

Historic City of Great Key-
stone State Was for One
Day the Capital of the
United States.

PROUD OF GROWTH

Modern Structures Nestle
Side by Side with Those
That Have Survived the
Stress of Time.

THE city of Lancaster, Pa., is a place of historic memories, which has had the honor at various times of being the temporary capital of Pennsylvania, as well as capital, for one day—Sept. 27, 1777—of the United States, and also of being "the largest inland town in the United States," a proud position which it long since had to relinquish, as that was before the days of building up the great western country.

The public square is named Penn after the founder of the colony, and a handsome monument adorns this public gathering place. The square, like the city, retains much of its air of antiquity. One of the chief modern edifices is the Woolworth building, which numbers a roof garden among its other modern advantages.

The Christian Science church of Lancaster holds its services in this building. The Y. M. C. A. home is also one of the handsome modern structures of Lancaster.

The A. Herr Smith Free Library, which the trustees are working to get into operation, will be a great addition to the educational equipment of the city. The present Mechanics' Library will be the nucleus of the new institution.

A justifiable pride in their native city animates the people of Lancaster. They have a progressive mayor, J. P. McKeay, who has been interested in the educational work of the city for upward of



VIEW IN LANCASTER, PA.
The upper picture shows the Y. M. C. A. building, the lower shows Penn square, the structure in the foreground being the place where the Christian Science services are held.

half a century and whose election to the chief magistracy of the place was due largely to "his boys." At the Fourth of July celebration in Washington last year

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

CHAMPIONS JAPAN'S FRIENDLINESS FOR AMERICAN PEOPLE

WASHINGTON—Japanese friendship for the American people has found a sturdy champion in Frank B. Loomis, journalist, diplomat, expert in trade development and man of affairs, who witnessed the demonstration given in honor of the American sailors by the Japanese people. Speaking before the national council of commerce Friday about the visit of the fleet to the island empire, Mr. Loomis said:

"Not only the government, but the whole people took pains to show, in a memorable and convincing way, that their historic liking for the American people was in nowise impaired by the often grave and embarrassing pressure of new conditions.

"They made every American on their shores feel that their friendship for us is a deep, abiding and vital sentiment; that it has gathered strength and fire with passing years and that it has kept pace with Japan's miraculous growth and progress."

Mr. Loomis urged the board of trade to join heartily with the commercial bodies of the Pacific coast in an invitation to the chambers of commerce of Japan to send a number of their representative business men to America next autumn to visit all the large cities.

He expressed the views that the federal government should contribute something "to help discharge the debt of courtesy which we owe to Japan." Japan's expenditures during the fleet's visit was \$600,000 gold, Mr. Loomis said.

He said it was the duty of the commercial organizations of the United States to stand staunchly and energetically to support the government in its endeavors to secure just treatment for the Japanese and just consideration for the interests of this country.

Mr. Loomis has represented the United States in a number of important matters, having been minister to Venezuela from 1897 to 1901, and special ambassador to France at the time of the international demonstration in honor of John Paul Jones.

ROOT TO SETTLE FISHING TREATY

The Secretary of State Agrees
to Remain in the Cabinet
Until the Newfoundland
Question Is Acted On.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Elihu Root, although elected Senator from New York, is unable to resign from the cabinet as promptly as he had expected, because the President has urged him to remain, if possible, until he can sign the Newfoundland compromise, which he hopes to soon complete.

There is no official of the government as familiar with the Newfoundland negotiations as Secretary Root. Although not generally known, it is a fact that Mr. Root journeyed to Newfoundland, although ostensibly on a pleasure trip, really to familiarize himself with the conditions attending the fisheries controversy, before he succeeded the late John Hay as secretary of state.

Secretary Root has informed the committee on foreign relations of the situation and has obtained from the committee an agreement to hold a special session as soon as he can accomplish the signing of the treaties, at which he will appear and explain their provisions.

As soon as he has satisfied the committee on foreign relations of the justice and propriety of these treaties, Mr. Root will resign.

AUTOS FOR TAFT CUT FROM BILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on appropriations has stricken out of the urgent deficiency bill as passed by the House the item of \$12,000 for the purchase of automobiles for the use of the President, which item was included upon the expressed wish of President-elect Taft, who prefers the automobile to the carriage for an official conveyance. The committee reported the bill to the Senate Friday with an increase of \$25,000 over what was passed by the House, the total being now \$1,151,000.

BONAPARTE SHY OF QUIZZERS

WASHINGTON—After arranging a long list of questions pertaining to the merger of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and United States Steel Corporation, the Senate subcommittee found itself baffled Thursday when Attorney General Bonaparte politely but firmly declined to be quizzed.

WANTS MASTERS LICENSED

WASHINGTON—Members of the American Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, Thursday, before the Senate committee on commerce, argued in support of Senator Knox's bill requiring licensed masters and mates on all sailing vessels of over 300 tons.

INVENTED LIFE SAVING GUN

WASHINGTON—Col. David A. Lyle of the ordnance department, inventor of the "Lyle life saving gun," used on ships as life saving stations throughout the world, has been retired.

PROVES THE COST OF THE PRESIDENT FOR FISCAL YEAR

WASHINGTON—The actual cost of maintaining the President of the United States for the current fiscal year ending June 30, is shown as the result of the Senate debate aroused by the proposition to increase the salary of the chief executive from \$50,000 to \$100,000, to be \$220,430.

This sum does not include such occasional details of clerks from executive departments as he might need from time to time when the rush of preparing messages has overcrowded his regular force.

The most interesting of these allowances come in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which is drawn up by the appropriation committee, of which James Tawney is chairman. The lump sum for salary and clerk hire come in the legislative, executive and judicial bill. They are for the President's salary, \$50,000; for salaries of the executive office force, \$60,920; and for the executive office contingent fund, payable at the discretion of the President for telegraph and telephone service, furniture, horses and harness, \$25,000.

The figures that attract the greatest attention in Congress are those subject to the discretion of the President. They make a total, besides his \$50,000 salary, of \$85,000. The care of the White House and grounds and the purchase of horses and vehicles takes up \$35,000 of this discretionary appropriations; the rest is for contingent expenses which may never arise.

Friends of the President point out, however, that not all of the appropriations mentioned in the bills are payments to the President personally. The official establishment is maintained from this amount. Besides Private Secretary Loeb, with his salary of \$6,000, and two assistant secretaries, with salaries of \$3,000 each, there are about a score of clerks, stenographers and messengers. Some work as telegraph operators and some attend to the telephone.

Anti-Roosevelt Agitation

Halted By Press of Work

WASHINGTON—Congress is trying very hard to stifle the anti-Roosevelt agitation and agitation. This does not mean that the investigation of three special committees—two in the Senate and one in the House—entrusted with anti-Roosevelt inquiries are to be dropped. But the leaders want the war against the President to be confined to the limitations of their committees. They are aware that discussion now is likely to weaken their cause before the country. One reason is that only about five weeks of this session remain and both legislative branches are far behind with the appropriation bills. The Senate will do so as soon as the House disposes of enough of the appropriation bills to give the Senate something to busy itself with. It is many years since Congress has been so far behind.

VENEZUELA ENVOY SAYS DISPUTES ARE NEAR SETTLEMENT

Does Not Think It Will Be
Necessary to Submit the
Troubles With France and
Holland to Hague Court.

HE BLAMES CASTRO

THE HAGUE—Senor Jose de J. Paul, the Venezuelan envoy, has declared that it may not be necessary to submit the outstanding differences between his country and the United States to the arbitration tribunal, as everything possible will be done to effect a friendly settlement.

Senor Paul declared himself perfectly satisfied with the result of his mission to France. With regard to Holland, he said, the chief point of difference was already settled and there remained only matters of detail to be arranged, of which the first was the establishment of diplomatic relations.

He expressed the hope that the vessels seized by the Dutch warships would be restored to Venezuela. The Venezuelan government intended to indemnify the Dutch merchant, Kiehl, whose property in Caracas was destroyed during the riots.

Senor Paul said ex-President Castro was responsible for the disagreeable unfortunate correspondence with Holland. Castro's fall, concluded the envoy, "was the work of the Venezuelan people. The conflicts with other countries only became dangerous because Castro wished to avoid a threatening revolution."

Senor Paul will remain here a week and during the time will draw up and sign a protocol, officially reestablishing diplomatic relations. From here he will go to London, Berlin and Rome, as an evidence of Venezuela's good intentions and to restore amicable relations with the various countries.

Senor Paul has been nettled by allegations to the effect that an understanding exists between President Gomez and former President Castro. In refutation of this he points to the return of exiles expelled by Castro, whose establishment as political factors at Caracas make the return of the dictator impossible.

President of Venezuela Breaks Castro's Monopoly

CARACAS—President Gomez has placed an embargo on former President Castro's gas and electric light company, and has raised the duty on wheat, thus doing away with Castro's flour mill monopoly. Signor Serra, the Italian minister, it is announced will return to settle Italy's claims against the government.

England Thinks Surtax Violates the Treaty

LONDON—Advices from Trinidad declare that Venezuela has reopened the port of Ciudad Bolivar, but has not yet removed the 30 per cent differential surtax on importations into Venezuela from Trinidad and the British West Indies. Great Britain considers this surtax to be a violation of existing treaties and the British minister has been instructed to make representation to President Gomez.

ROOT AND KNOX ARE SUBPOENAED

WASHINGTON—Subpoena were issued late Thursday afternoon for the appearance today before the grand jury of the District of Columbia of Secretary of State Root, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Atty.-Gen. Charles W. Russell. All were concerned in the negotiations looking to the purchase of the Panama canal property from the French company.

Secretary Root will appear before the grand jury at noon, which will necessitate his leaving the regular semi-weekly cabinet meeting. Senator Knox said:

"I found on my desk a subpoena ordering me to be on hand at 12:15 o'clock." The senator said he had not been asked to bring any particular books or papers. As he represented this country in the purchase of the canal, he acknowledged that he would be able to give the jury some information which might be of service to it.

The three witnesses, so far as can be learned, are all who will appear before the jury today. The jury does not sit on Saturdays.

Assistant United States Attorney McNamara will read the full text of articles containing the alleged libelous statements. This probably will take up the greater part of the morning.

Attorney-General Bonaparte will not issue a statement regarding the case until next week. There was no session of the grand jury Thursday.

MOTH APPROPRIATION CUT

WASHINGTON—The subcommittee on the agricultural appropriation bill has reduced the amount to be appropriated for stamping out the brown tail and gypsy moth in New England from \$300,000 to \$250,000.

DETECTIVES ARE DROPPED

WASHINGTON—Brown and Baldwin, the private detectives who were paid \$15,000 for following up the members of the discharged battalion of the 25th infantry, and secured a "confession" from one of the number, have been dropped.

Classified Advertisements

Rules for advertisements in these columns: one insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4330.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE—For sale or to let, estate 102-104 Nason terrace, a fine investment to the right party; well built house, built for owner in one and a half years; superb location, fine neighborhood; price \$14,000. Rentals \$1,300. Apply at 172 Nason terrace mornings.

Chestnut Hill

FOR SALE—Very attractive nearly new house 11 rooms, 2 baths, exceptional bargain for quick sale. COFFIN & TABER, 24 Milk st.

FOR SALE—Grain farm of 320 acres gently sloping prairie, all under plow, fair buildings, 4 1/2 miles from market town; \$22 per acre, \$3 cash, balance crop payments if desired. GEO. A. KELLING, Lakota, N. Dak.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchasers; we have never had a foreclosure; also 4% and 5% also choice farm lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

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R. A. MORRISON, President.
1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE LANS on farms in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BETT BANK, Kansas City, Mo., member of Kansas City Clearing House Association, J. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twelve-room house, all improvements, built 1900; corner lot, 30x12 1/2 ft., surrounded by fine English privet hedge; also garage with capacity of two cars; situated in Stroudsburg, Pa., main line, D. & W. in Porono Mt. region; would make an ideal summer home, or for all the year. Particulars on application to Box 585, Stroudsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Well established private boarding house in Providence. Those desiring a refined home, address J. A. Monitor Office.

FINANCIAL

Stock and Bonds For Sale
NOW offered, \$6000 4% bonds, secured by 1st mortgage, good paying manufacturing corporation, \$5000 stock paid 8% last year, at par; to secure more working capital necessary by business doubling in past six months; safe investment. E. BLANCHARD, 27 Beach st., Boston.

ROOM AND BOARD

NEWTONVILLE—15 min. from Boston; sunny rooms, large closets; fine location for permanent; first class table. 25 Highland ave.; tel. 181-5 New North.

ROOMS TO LET

300 HARVARD ST., Coolidge Cor.—Desirable rooms on bathroom floor for business people or students; reasonable prices; private family; 2 lines cars. Tel. 178-1 Brookline.

BROOKLINE—Very pleasant sunny suite of rooms, will let separately or together; small family, detached house; references. 113 Harvard st., Brookline.

WASHINGTON—60 people accommodated during inauguration in rooms adjoining Capitol grounds; full view; terms \$1 day, four days, 4.25; SONTAG, 202 Delaware ave., N. E.

BOOKS

BOOKBINDING—Magazines and periodicals bound; rebounding and repairing. WM. S. LOCKE, 17 Merchants row.

LADIES' SPECIALTIES

MISS BREWING—Shampooing and manicuring. Berkeley Bldg., Room 514.

CHELSEA SOCIETY DINES IN NEW YORK

Former Residents of Massachusetts City Hold Annual Reunion and Elect Officers at Hotel Chelsea.

The Chelsea Society of New York held its annual reunion and dinner at Hotel Chelsea, New York, Thursday night. This society is composed of about 100 men who are either natives or former residents of Chelsea, Mass.

Ex-Mayor John E. Beck, Eugene F. Endicott, James Gould and H. W. Pratt, all of whom were guests of honor and speakers, talked briefly upon matters of interest, and the theme which ran through all the addresses of these gentlemen was that while the city had been hard hit by fires during the past two years, yet through confidence, courage and energy a new Chelsea was again rising on the ruins of the old, and would be bigger and better than the old.

The Hon. Philip B. Low, the president of the society, presided.

There were several other residents of Chelsea present, who came over to the dinner as personal guests of some of the members of the society, among them Messrs. A. M. and William Leslie.

Before the dinner the regular annual business meeting of the society was held, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Elmer Sanford; vice-presidents, Charles H. Osgood and George Jellerson; secretary and treasurer, Basile V. Guelpha.

NATIONAL Motor Boat Show

Boston
Jan. 23-30

Mechanics
Building

Will Open
Jan.
23
At 8 P. M.
Every Day
Next Week
10 A. M. to
10:30 P. M.

Greatest Collection of Motor
Craft and Marine Equip-
ment Ever Assembled Under
One Roof

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

STOCK MARKET PURSUES VERY ERRATIC TREND

Early Strength and Higher Prices Invite Much Profit Taking and Price Movements Are Irregular.

SUGAR MAKES GAIN

The strength displayed in the New York stock market at the close last night was manifested again at the opening today. But the upward movement was too pronounced to last long and after a period of activity lasting about an hour the market became quiet. The steel issues again were conspicuous in the trading, the common showing an advance of a half at the opening on sales of 8000 shares. The common sold up to 54 1/2 and the preferred to 114 1/2.

There was much bullish talk concerning the steel stocks. The firmness of these issues in the face of a declining market has attracted a good deal of attention during the past two weeks, particularly in view of the fact that the steel industry has been reported as very quiet, with prospects for very much reduced earnings for the last quarter of the year. The bears were unable to cause the common to break through 50, however, and its advance of two points yesterday caused the bearish element to move very cautiously today. It was reported that a big short interest which exists in the stock would be forced to cover.

There was aggressive buying of the leading railroad issues, particularly the Hill stocks which advanced materially. The Harriman lines also rose with the rest of the market. Before noon St. Paul was selling at 121 1/2, a gain of 3/4. Northern Pacific was up a quarter at 141. Reading moved up from 137 1/2 to 138 1/2. Amalgamated Copper advanced 1/2 to 79 1/2. Cotton Oil gained 1/4. Mexican Central was strong. Bull tips were plentiful on Rock Island preferred which moved up to 62. It was reported that dividends are to be resumed soon on the stock. It is an old story but had the desired effect in boosting the stock.

Western Union was in good demand, selling up to 70 after opening at 69 1/2. Several of the active securities, including Canadian Pacific and Wisconsin Central, dropped back during the upward movement, Wisconsin Central reacting to 41 after opening at 42 1/2.

Sugar was prominent in the Boston market, the stock selling up to 133 1/2, a gain of 1/2 points during the forenoon. The preferred was selling around 129 1/2. North Butte sold up to 79 1/2, a gain of a point over last night's closing price. Amalgamated Copper was in demand around 79 1/2. Copper Range rose to 77 1/2, a gain of a half over last night. The electric were higher, General Electric opening at 156 1/2 and advancing further to 157. Edison Electric opened a half higher at 247 1/2 and advanced to 249. The higher level of prices in both markets invited considerable profit taking and there were some marked recessions from the top prices.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A company has been formed with \$2,200,000 authorized capital to control the taxicab business of New York. It is hoped to reopen the First National Bank of Somersworth, N. H., on Feb. 1.

A special report made to the convention of United Mine Workers shows that about one fourth of the entire receipts of the organization are paid out for expenses and for salaries of officials.

The wholesale dry goods firm of Burton Spence & Co., Toronto, Ont., assigned for the benefit of its creditors.

Cheapeake & Ohio is reported to have earned more than 2 per cent in the first five months of the current fiscal year.

The Boston Stock Exchange has listed \$33,112,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Company 4 per cent convertible gold bonds dated March 1, 1906, due March 1, 1936, making the total amount now listed \$140,500,000.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 1/2 per cent. New York funds sold at par at 7 1/2 per cent per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908.

| | 1908. | 1909. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Exchanges | \$26,112,314 | \$23,333,563 |
| Balances | 2,082,066 | 2,011,949 |

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$283,638.

ESTIMATES SEASON'S GINNING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The National Ginners Association places the number of bales of cotton ginned to Jan. 10 at 12,628,000, and estimates the gin for the remainder of the season at 131,000 bales.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Last |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amalgamated Copper | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Amer. Car & Foundry | 49 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Amer. Locomotive | 87 | 88 | 87 | 87 |
| Amer. Smelt & Refining | 87 | 88 | 87 | 87 |
| Am. Smelt & Ref. pref. | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Am. Sugar | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Amer. Tel. & Tel. | 130 | 131 | 130 | 130 |
| Amer. Tobacco pref. | 125 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 |
| Ancon | 47 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa | 95 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa pref. | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 112 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 70 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Canadian Pacific | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Central Leather | 17 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Central Leather pref. | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Central of New Jersey | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24 |
| Cheapeake & Ohio | 62 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Chicago Great Western | 8 1/2 | 8 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Colorado Southern | 65 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Consolidated Gas | 57 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| Delaware Lackawanna | 127 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| Erie | 31 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| General Electric | 156 1/2 | 157 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 156 1/2 |
| Great Northern pref. | 143 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| Great Northern Ore. cl. | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Illinois Central | 146 | 147 | 146 | 146 |
| Kansas & Texas | 44 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 123 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| Mexican Central | 23 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Missouri Pacific | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| National Lead | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| New York Central | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| N. Y. N. H. & H. | 120 | 121 | 120 | 120 |
| Norfolk & Western | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western pref. | 141 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western Ore. cl. | 123 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| People's Gas | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Reading | 137 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| Republic Steel | 25 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Rock Island pref. | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| S. S. S. & I. | 79 | 80 | 79 | 79 |
| Southern Pacific | 121 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Southern Railway | 26 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| St. Paul | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Texas Pacific | 18 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Union Pacific | 181 | 182 | 181 | 181 |
| U. S. Rubber | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| U. S. Rubber pref. | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Western Union | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Wisconsin Central | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Westinghouse Electric | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |

BONDS.

| Symbol | Opening | High | Low | Closing |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Atchafalpa conv. | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Atchafalpa conv. 4 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Japan 4 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Mexican 2d Income | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| N. Y. City 4 1/2 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 103 |
| N. Y. City 4 1/2 new | 112 | 113 | 112 | 112 |
| Pennsylvania 1915 | 85 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Reading gen. 4 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Union Pacific 4 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| United States Steel | 147 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Westinghouse conv. | 94 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| Symbol | Opening | High | Low | Closing |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| U. S. Reg. 2 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 3 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 4 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 5 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 6 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 7 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 8 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 9 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 10 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 11 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 12 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 13 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 14 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 15 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 16 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 17 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 18 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 19 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 20 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 21 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 22 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 23 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 24 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 25 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 26 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 27 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 28 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 29 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 30 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 31 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 131 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 32 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 133 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 132 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 33 1/2 | 133 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 133 1/2 | 133 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 34 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 35 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 135 1/2 | 135 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 36 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 136 1/2 | 136 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 37 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 38 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 39 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 40 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 41 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 141 1/2 | 141 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 42 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 142 1/2 | 142 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 43 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 143 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 44 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 144 1/2 | 144 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 45 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 146 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 46 1/2 | 146 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 146 1/2 | 146 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 47 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 48 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 49 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 149 1/2 | 149 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 50 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 51 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 151 1/2 | 151 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 52 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 153 1/2 | 152 1/2 | 152 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 53 1/2 | 153 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 153 1/2 | 153 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 54 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 154 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 55 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 155 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 56 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 157 1/2 | 156 1/2 | 156 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 57 1/2 | 157 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 157 1/2 | 157 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 58 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 59 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 60 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 61 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 161 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 62 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 163 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 162 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 63 1/2 | 163 1/2 | 164 1/2 | 163 1/2 | 163 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 64 1/2 | 164 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 164 1/2 | 164 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 65 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 166 1/2 | 165 1/2 | 165 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 66 1/2 | 166 1/2 | 167 1/2 | 166 1/2 | 166 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 67 1/2 | 167 1/2 | 168 1/2 | 167 1/2 | 167 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 68 1/2 | 168 1/2 | 169 1/2 | 168 1/2 | 168 1/2 |
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| U. S. Reg. 70 1/2 | 170 1/2 | 171 1/2 | 170 1/2 | 170 1/2 |
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| U. S. Reg. 72 1/2 | 172 1/2 | 173 1/2 | 172 1/2 | 172 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 73 1/2 | 173 1/2 | 174 1/2 | 173 1/2 | 173 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 74 1/2 | 174 1/2 | 175 1/2 | 174 1/2 | 174 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 75 1/2 | 175 1/2 | 176 1/2 | 175 1/2 | 175 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 76 1/2 | 176 1/2 | 177 1/2 | 176 1/2 | 176 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 77 1/2 | 177 1/2 | 178 1/2 | 177 1/2 | 177 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 78 1/2 | 178 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 178 1/2 | 178 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 79 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 180 1/2 | 179 1/2 | 179 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 80 1/2 | 180 1/2 | 181 1/2 | 180 1/2 | 180 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 81 1/2 | 181 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 181 1/2 | 181 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 82 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 183 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 83 1/2 | 183 1/2 | 184 1/2 | 183 1/2 | 183 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 84 1/2 | 184 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 184 1/2 | 184 1/2 |
| U. S. Reg. 85 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 186 1/2 | 185 1/2 | 185 1/2 |

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

Writing As a Profession

A Magazine Editor Gives His View.

Much of what Mr. John O'Hara Cosgrave, editor of Everybody's Magazine, recently had to say of writing and writers, in the New England Magazine, is instructive and valuable. All of it is interesting. Those parts of it with which a large and respectable and influential element of American journalists will disagree are at least worthy of attention, as revealing the point of view of the editor of a popularity-seeking periodical. If we do not always admire the actor who plays to the galleries, we are more or less interested in learning from him what in his opinion the galleries want and are ready to applaud.

Mr. Cosgrave says of the young writer: "The newspapers are waiting for him; the magazines are seeking him; the book publishers are ready to pounce upon him as soon as his head shows. Surely such visions of success and fame, with their attendant affluence, were enough to turn the head of any literary aspirant. But, alas! for the young wielder of the quill—or fountain-pen—Unless he is a genius he must wait long and serve honestly the apprenticeship that is demanded by life as the wage of mastery."

As to the newspaper writer: "Whatever may still be urged against the sensationalism and inaccuracy of the daily press, there has come within the last few years a change for the better in the con-

duct of great newspapers in the large centers. A demand for good writing has been developed. The routine reporter cannot bring out the romance and tragedy of the news. To project the human values of current happenings, to give them their dramatic or sensational implication, the artist's touch is necessary, so there has been developed a class of journalists to whose vividness or pungency of treatment the term artistic may be fairly applied. Such writers, commonly called 'star reporters,' are well paid, and acquire a reputation because they are often allowed to sign their articles.

Of the story writer he says: "A good story is worth from \$10 to \$1000, determined by its length, its value, and the reputation of the writer. The authors who have made a public of their own through their books are paid a higher rate than those whose reputation has not extended beyond the magazine field. The writers of whom I speak are true average from \$10,000 to \$250,000 a year. The less successful average from \$4000 to \$8000. But there are other compensations than mere dollars and cents for the writer. He is his own master; he labors when and where he pleases; and he has the satisfaction of the artist in his work. As to fame: he has the recognition of his craft rather than that of society at large; for art has not yet attained rank in America."

Woman and Wireless Telegraphy

The invention of the sewing machine a half century ago resulted in vast changes in the home life, amounting to a bloodless revolution. Now a young and beautiful woman of American birth and tradition is taking a pioneer of wireless telegraphy in one hand and woman's suffrage in the other. Nora Stanton Blatch, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and recently married to Dr. Lee de Forest, inventor of improved methods of wireless telegraphy, is the woman.

The story of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's granddaughter is almost like a fairy tale of some socialist who has set himself to spinning fancies as to what will happen in the coming centuries. Every one knows that Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an ardent worker for the higher education and development of women throughout a long and honorable life—some may have forgotten that in 1848 she called the first convention ever held for women's rights. It might be well to recall that this was just two years after the invention of the sewing machine and the power loom.

Neither the convention nor all the subsequent agitation of many noble minds has enfranchised the women of America, except in certain regions, but it broke up the fallow ground of conservative thought as to what women might do in the world. Subsequently women entered the colleges and later the professions, as well as the mills. Julia Ward Howe once told the writer that she asked her parents for a college education they would have thought her frantic. Lucy Stone had to leave New England and journey by great hardship to Ohio to obtain the privilege of college matriculation. But 60 years have seen some changes.

Nora Stanton Blatch, the recent bride of Lee de Forest, was graduated in 1902 from Cornell University. She took a course in civil engineering and turned to hydraulics for her specialty. For several years she was a hydrostatic engineer with the board of public water supply in New York city. When she took her first leave of absence a year ago in February it was to marry Dr. de Forest and go to Europe on a honeymoon trip. They came home the other day in a state of healthy enthusiasm, a delight with each other and the world in which they live, and best of all with a program for immediate activity.

Of the eight months of their sojourn abroad, week after week was spent in trying out the new telegraphic system which has been the young husband's life ambition and result of years of application. The wife had been prepared by her education to comprehend thoroughly all that her husband explained. She had abandoned her own work to join her efforts with her husband's for the success of his ventures when she resigned as an engineer and married.

The first place visited by the "wireless" honeymooners was Paris. And Paris charmed the young bride, as she charmed certain Parisians, for Paris on a mild February day is very beautiful. In Paris the work was done from the Eiffel tower. Hanging in that spidery architecture, firm as the masonry of the ancients, above the banks of the beautiful Seine, and looking down upon the Trocadero. Mrs. de Forest connected with her husband at another station and "communicated" and then demonstrated success to the group



NORA STANTON BLATCH.
Now Mrs. Lee de Forest. She is a granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and an expert in wireless telegraphy and woman suffrage.

of interested scientists looking on. Her advantages of education permitted her to help in still another way; she translated the English messages into French, Italian and German.

The campaign in France was not devoid of very definite results. Contracts were taken to install wireless plants on government war vessels in that romantic land of art and sunshine.

What with having tea on the war vessels and taking lively, crackling messages from the blue ether, not much time was left for art and the usual amenities of the American abroad without a compass. The young people visited Germany, where the contracts were drawn for further business, in which affairs the bride again acted as translator, indicating the higher education for women for which her grandmother so long and valiantly contended. Dr. de Forest was suddenly summoned home on business in the height of last summer.

He left his bride at a sleepy old town in England, the place where she was born (for her father was English), to await his return in September. Things becoming lively in another field, he cabled his wife to go to Fribourg, Switzerland, and learn electrical engineering. If that is not an index of a new age, what could be? The bride of five months, having assisted in landing a hapful of contracts, is directed to master a branch of technique in a foreign land, and cut short tea and gossip and shopping for further business.

In September the husband rejoined his bride, and together they visited England and demonstrated the system for the British government. There the inventor went out to sea and the bride remained on shore, taking messages over a sea distance of 50 knots, or 58 miles. Their work here was also successful.

But the woman's suffrage end of the vacation was not forgotten, because when a woman does work like this on her honeymoon she must be allowed to "suffragette," as the new verb expresses it, when and where she will. A woman who can write contracts in three languages beside her native tongue, ought to have the fun of "suffragetting" in London when on a vacation. Mrs. de Forest talks of that as enthusiastically as the wireless and electric conducting.

"We had a beautiful time," she says. "I marched in two parades in London, and I carried a nice big banner marked 'League for Self Supporting Women of New York City,' my mother's band of working girls numbering over 30,000. Oh, it is exciting over there, and some of the men are so enthusiastic! An Austrian attaché in London was quite a violent suffragist."

The de Forests have taken a lease of a station on the roof of the Metropolitan Life building's tower. They are, as it were, on the roof of New York. From there they hope soon to send a "wireless" to the station in Eiffel Tower, Paris. It may be the first message across the abyss of ether rolling between the continents from the republic of America to the republic of France. Perhaps it will be the same as that unfurled from the deck of the Lusitania, or maybe it will simply proclaim, "Women and Wireless" and the new time.

Romance of the Sea Blue Topaz

Largest of Its Kind Discovered in Last Century.

A magnificent crystal, which, it is claimed, is the largest blue topaz of the last century, is offered for sale at the price of £200, at the Queensland government office in the Strand, where a collection of antipodean products, which were displayed at the Franco-British exhibition, is on view.

The Queen took a special interest in the stone when her majesty visited the exhibition, and observed to one of the officials: "What a beautiful thing it is! It is like a drop of limpid sea water." The stone is a true sea-blue color.

Maj. J. R. Sankey, who is in charge of the Strand exhibit, told the romantic history of the stone.

"It was discovered by Professor Skerretchley, the eminent geologist," said Major Sankey. "The professor, while journeying in North Queensland happened one day on a miner's camp after a long and weary tramp. Entering a hut for rest and refreshment, while chatting with his mining host, his eyes fell on the crystal where it lay, near to hand, on a chest.

"He remarked on its beauty, and was surprised when the miner told him that the stone lay there to be used as a missile in case a dog should come in after the meat.

"Seeing that the professor thought something of the stone the miner

laughingly told him he could put it into his pocket for all he cared. So Professor Skerretchley took the stone away to Brisbane, where he had it cut down into the gem as seen at present.

"The miner's missile once came very near being the prized possession of the King, and perhaps of figuring prominently among the crown jewels. A little while before the date first fixed for the coronation his majesty, hearing of the professor's blue topaz, appointed a day when he might inspect it, with a view to its purchase.

"But the king's sudden attack of illness, which postponed his coronation, also put off indefinitely the appointment his majesty had made, and so the sea-blue gem still reposes on its white silk cushion at the Queensland office."—London Express.

America has furnished to the world the character of Washington. And if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind.—Webster.

But the finest music in the room is that which streams out to the ear of the spirit in many an exquisite strain from the hanging shelf of books on the opposite wall.—James Lane Allen: "A Kentucky Cardinal."

Absorption of Sound in an Auditorium

The degrees in which various substances and objects in an auditorium absorb sound have recently been calculated. An open window has been taken as the standard of perfect absorption, since the sound passes through it and does not return. The next most thorough absorbent is a large audience, which takes in 96 per cent of the sound. This explains why it is necessary to speak much louder to a large audience than to a small one, and also why a hall in which the echoes are unpleasant when it is empty may become easy to speak in when filled. A heavy Persian rug absorbs 29 per cent of the incident sound; upholstered furniture, 28 per cent; oil paintings, 28 per cent; curtains, 23 per cent; linoleum on the floor, 12 per cent; pine flooring, 6 per cent; glass, 3.1-3 per cent; brickwork or plaster, 2½ per cent. An audience of women has an absorptive power about 2 per cent greater than one of men, owing to the difference in costume.

Hops in the boy, a blond, headlong, pleasant fellow, good to chase swallows with the salt; Faith is the grave, experienced, yet smiling man.—Robert Louis Stevenson: "Virginibus Puerisque."

Do not adopt the opinions of the man who affronts you, nor those which he wishes you to entertain; but look at things as they are in fact and truth.—Marcus Aurelius.

Opportunity for Amateur Playwrights

Acting upon a suggestion made by Augustus Thomas, the Actors' Society has formed a committee to read the plays of authors who have been unable to get a production through the regular channels, and to produce the promising plays so discovered at special matinees, casting them from the membership of the organization. It is believed the plan will be advantageous to actors, authors, managers, the public and the organization. The committee is called the play readers' committee and consists of Thomas A. Wise, president of the society; Miss Fanny Cannon, vice-president; William Courtleigh, F. F. Mackay, Miss Mary Shaw, John E. Heller, George Arliss, Richard F. Carroll, E. W. Morrison, E. R. Marston, Edward Ellis, Edward McWade and Miss Georgia Earle. Manuscripts may be sent to the play reading committee, Actors' Society, No. 133 West 48th street, New York.

Great men are they who see that the spiritual is stronger than any material force.—Emerson.

A Slight Misunderstanding

A lady from South America, possessed of a decidedly quick temper, came to New York with a very incomplete knowledge of the English language. At her hotel she rang for the chambermaid. But a waiter came instead. Having ascertained that the name of the chambermaid was Susan, the lady marshaled her meager knowledge of English in a desperate effort to make the waiter understand that he should call the chambermaid. What she said to him, however, was:

"Call me Susan!"
The waiter leaned against the wall much alarmed.
"Call me Susan!" shouted the South American.
The waiter became appalled.
"Call me Susan!" roared the lady, her eyes flashing furiously.
"Susan, then—if you will have it!" exclaimed the poor waiter. Then he fled precipitately.—New York Times.

It is never too late to give up our prejudices.—Thoreau.

A Small Boy's Wish

"I wish I could see them soldiers,"
Exclaimed a boy of ten.
"I would tell 'em how wrong it is—
Ter kill their feller men."

"It's never right fer men ter fight;
God said, 'Ye must not kill.'
An' them soldiers of our country
Is goin' 'gainst His will."

"If only 'pa'd come back again
An' let me go instead,
Perhaps 'pa would not worry so
An' cry her eyes all red."

"Ma sees the war is terrible,
An' lots er blood shed, too.
She asked me kinder solemn like,
'If 'pa stays what'll we do?'"

"If only they would let me go
An' see them soldier men,
I'd make an end ter this old war
An' 'pa'd come home again."

ALICE K. WADSWORTH (Age 14)
Norwell, Mass.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Used when it shows:
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE IN LETTER.
London.
God never made his work for man to mend.—Dryden.

Two and One

TWO eyes and only one mouth have you.
The reason for this must be.
That you should learn that it will not do
To talk about all you see.

Two ears and only one mouth have you.
The reason, I think, is clear:
It teaches, my child, that it will not do
To talk about all that you hear.

Two hands and only one mouth have you.
And it is worth while repeating:
The two are for work you will have
To do.

The one is enough for eating.
—The Children's Star.

No cheating or bargaining will ever get a single thing out of nature's "establishment" at half price. Do we want to be strong?—we must work. To be hungry?—we must starve. To be happy?—we must be kind. To be wise—we must look and think.—Ruskin.

Seeking an Obscure Planet

The search for the planet which is believed to be beyond Neptune is being actively pursued at the Harvard astronomical observatory by Professor William H. Pickering and his assistants, who say that there is a possibility that their efforts may be rewarded soon.

The search is being made through a careful study of a number of excellent photographs of the region where the suspected planet is supposed to be, taken by the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, a Taunton clergyman, who is interested in astronomical study.

When you have stupidly forgotten (or dependently forgone) to look about you for the unclaimed treasures and unearned blessings, *** a small sample of them is quietly laid before you, so that you cannot help seeing it.—Henry Van Dyke: "Fisherman's Luck."

The only shots that count are those that hit.—Theodore Roosevelt.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND SCHOLARSHIP

A recent critic of Christian Science has coined a new phrase to express his disapproval of its literature. It excites, he says, the scholar's disgust. The phrase is a dangerous one, coming, as it does, from an orthodox quarter. Probably no easier task could be given to any one than to compose an anthology of criticisms, by eminent scholars, the reverse of complimentary to the exegesis produced by popular theology. That is, unfortunately, a way in which only too many professing Christians are apt to waste time which should be devoted not to exposing gratuitously what they consider the weaknesses of their neighbors, but to fitting themselves to demonstrate before the world the command of their Master to preach the Gospel and to heal the sick. There is, moreover, an episode in the Bible, the recollection of which disposes of the argument as peculiarly fallacious. It is the story of that day when the Athenian philosophers dragged Paul into the Areopagus, only to depart mocking. And it was the memory of this day which was probably with him when he announced his determination of no more appealing to humanity by means of the "enticing words of men's wisdom."

A day which we may call again to mind as we read the sneer of the scholar Celsius, some two centuries later, at the ignorance of the Christian cobblers of Rome.

As a matter of fact only an extraordinary ignorance of Christian Science literature could have produced the criticism that it relies on the verbal accuracy and the verbal inspiration of the English text of the Bible. On page 139 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has stated the exact opposite at some length and with careful elaboration. She has dwelt on the decisions of the council with respect to the canon, and the thousands of variants in the text of the Old and the New Testament, in order to point out that not even these could ultimately obscure the spiritual meaning of the writers, nor prevent men getting that divine sense of the Scripture which would enable them to make it something more than a tilting-yard for scholars, a school where the pure in heart might begin to see God, and so to fit themselves to love mankind as Christ Jesus loved mankind, and to prove their love, not by words, but by deeds, in raising the sinner and healing the sick.

"The one important interpretation of Scripture," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 320 of Science and Health, "is the spiritual." Now what do the real scholars say on this point? Simply this, that whatever value there may have been historically in the text of the Old Testament, the Hebrew rabbi used that text not merely for its historical teaching, but to convey, by means of allegory, spiritual truths to his people. Philo, for instance, makes use of the story of Abraham, in just this way, and the scholars tell us that, to take a solitary example, the sons of Jacob were used as a means of describing the various degrees of human thought typified in the 12 tribes. "Of what historical value to us," demands one of the greatest of these scholars, "is it to know that by the ford of Jabbok a man wrestled with Jacob all night?" But he goes on to show that it is of the utmost spiritual value to learn the spiritual lessons contained under cover of the historical anecdote. This, of course, was the view of the primitive Christian Church. Adam, says Origen, was Adam, but he was also human nature, while the record of the Canaanitish wars was not to be studied, he adds, for

the sake of the historical details of material conquests but of the spiritual lesson to be conveyed for the necessity of man's attack on the stronghold of his own heart, and the slaughter of its children, his own carnal desires.

So far this reasoning applies only to the books of the Old Testament, and the question arises whether there is a different method applicable to the New Testament. It is not the opinion of the scholars that there is. "It is only the external form of the New Testament," writes one of them, "which has anything to do with the hands of the hands of a Greek, but the voice is the voice of Israel." Consequently, it may be taken as admitted, from the point of view of scholarship, that Mrs. Eddy's contention that "the one important interpretation of the Scripture is the spiritual" is indisputable. It would be perfectly easy to go on illustrating this text by text, from Genesis to Revelation, to show that it holds good as much of the Pentateuch as of the prophets, as much of the Prophets as of the New Testament, but there would be nothing gained by it.

The real point to be considered is the use to which the discovery has been put by the scholars and by Christian Science. For unless any new light thrown on the text of the Bible can be applied in practical demonstration of the commands of Christ Jesus to heal the sick and the sinful, they are just so many words.

For centuries the scholars of Europe have been elucidating the text of the Bible from the standpoint of the wisdom of this world, but their efforts have done nothing to heal a case of sickness or to rescue a man from sin. The spiritual perception of the author of Science and Health has brought her not merely abreast of the labors of all these centuries, on their literary side, but carried her far beyond them. Her exegesis has shown men, of a truth, the vision of God, with the result that today the world is of men and women rescued not from sorrow but from sin, not alone from want but from despair, and going out in their turn in the power of Truth, to bring healing to others as it was brought to them.

Science And... Health

With Key To the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 22, 1909.

Nineteen Hundred Nine

THE YEAR 1909 is remarkable as being the centenary of the birth of a number of great men, men of an extraordinary range of genius and character; indeed, the term may be stretched rather into other centuries than confined to the one just closing.

Four hundred years ago was born, at Noyon, in Picardy, John Calvin, the reformer, who, fleeing from persecution in France, became dominant in Geneva, from whence he promulgated that dogma of the fierce Tertullian, unconditional election and reprobation. Two hundred years later was born Samuel Johnson, a man in many respects the antithesis of Calvin, and in many respects his counterpart. Nothing, for instance, could be less like Calvin than Johnson in one of his jovial moods, walking down Fleet street, with Goldsmith and Boswell, to dine at the "Rainbow," whose parlor, with its magnificent oak ceiling, still stands by Temple Bar. On the other hand, the man who, in the phrase of Carlyle, worshipped at St. Clement Danes in the era of Voltaire, had as strong views on "dissent" as Calvin on "catholicism."

Very different to these men and to each other were the English poets Tennyson and Fitzgerald, both of whom were born in 1809. The one the optimist who sang of Galahad and Arthur; the other the translator of the Persian pessimist, the man who turned down an empty glass. Even more unlike each other than these were the Americans, Poe and Oliver Wendell Holmes, the first a morose genius, with a mind as gloomy as the region of the Styx, the second the genial "autocrat," read and loved wherever the English language is spoken.

Among composers there are Mendelssohn and Chopin; while natural science is represented by Darwin, whose birth at Shrewsbury, according to a local clergyman, so displeased the Almighty that He struck the Abbey with lightning in token of his displeasure. And last, though very far from least, there come those two great statesmen, William Ewart Gladstone and Abraham Lincoln, the former a man the span of whose life covered the nineteenth century, the latter the heroic figure which, in the words of Emerson, stood as "the true history of the American people in his time."

AT LAST there is promise of recognition of the fact that the automobile is here and has come to stay, and with this is coming, also, recognition of the fact that since the automobile is playing havoc with our highways as they are at present constructed, the sensible thing is to construct them so that they will resist the suction of the rubber tires and the tractive force of the driving wheels.

The automobile has raised up a new problem for the roadmaker and the street builder, for the farmer who "works" the highway, and for the village, town and city taxpayer. Everywhere, and especially around curves and corners, the automobile is wearing deep ruts in the dirt and macadam road. It bestows rough usage on soft material of every kind; in some places it has destroyed pavement that has been laid under extraordinary pressure.

This is not peculiar to the United States. A marked depreciation of the roadways of France is noticeable since the introduction of the motor car. In England, we learn, the cost per mile for maintenance of rural macadamized roads has increased in ten years by 31 per cent. In the same country, as a consequence of automobile wear, the cost of maintaining city roadways has increased more than nine per cent. In this country, where, as a rule, not so much care was taken in the construction of the roads originally, the damage is much greater. It is particularly noticeable, of course, in the country and in the suburbs of large cities.

So far no material that would be at once durable and sufficiently cheap to meet the requirements of the case has been discovered. An asphalt pavement, a granite block pavement or a wooden block laid on a concrete foundation would resist the suction or the tractive force of the driving wheels, but all of these are too costly for general use—they are out of the question for the country highway.

Still, now that the condition is recognized and a means of meeting it is being sought earnestly, there can be no question as to the result. It goes without saying that within a very short time the roadways of the country will be adjusted to the automobiles as nicely, it might be said, as public opinion is becoming reconciled to them.

The Congestion in Large Cities

A COMMITTEE on congestion of population is to hold a conference in New York city in March, to which representatives of nearly every considerable community in the United States will be invited. It is a peculiar fact that the phase of the question to which this conference proposes to give most attention—congestion in residential and tenement districts—is the one which is most rapidly ceasing to be a prominent or a puzzling part

of the problem.

Within recent years the older residential and the tenement districts of great cities in this country without exception have felt the call of the trolley car. East, West, North and South, old-time "central residence real estate" values have been seriously affected by this movement. No influence that has operated for centuries has contributed more toward the distribution of congested population and the disintegration of the metropolitan slums than the electric railway. Outskirts and suburbs which were beyond the reach of the working classes a few years ago have been made readily available everywhere by the trolley, and today there is not a large city in the United States or in Canada that does not spread out vastly beyond what were supposed a few years ago to be the bounds of communal possibility.

Strangely enough, while electric power transportation has been relieving congestion wonderfully in one particular it has been increasing it in another; for while it has enabled people of small means to reside in the outskirts, the suburbs and even in the open country, it has enabled these same people to concentrate by the tens of thousands in the limited "business center" of the great city. The ease with which people may be transported in these days, by surface, elevated or subway lines, has made the modern "business center" the

hive that it is, and is slowly but steadily bringing about that centralization which constitutes the greatest problem of city life today.

This is the phase of the matter, one would think, the New York conference should discuss at greatest length and with greatest care. Everything that has been done in recent years—even down to the agreement to accept a skyscraper tower for the Boston Custom House—with the view of adding to the attractions or conveniences of great cities has had a direct tendency toward business centralization. Under present conditions the poplance of great cities concentrates in the morning and scatters in the evening, which is a reversal of the order of a few years ago. The present system is admittedly better than the old, but like the old it needs balancing so that there may be no crowding at one end.

Tennessee and Prohibition

GOVERNOR PATTERSON of Tennessee was evidently mistaken, with regard to the temper of the Legislature as well as the temper of the people of his state when he vetoed the bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of a school-house; for the Legislature, manifestly in response to the demands of popular opinion, has passed the measure over his veto.

The position of the Governor, however, should not be misunderstood. He secured his nomination on the Democratic ticket, which, of course, is tantamount to an election in Tennessee, as a local optionist. He had a right, therefore, to assume that his party favored local option rather than prohibition. But he did not take into account the fact that the Republicans of the state and their representatives in the Legislature were strongly in favor of prohibition, and that these, uniting with Democrats holding a similar view, would be able to control that body.

That is what happened. It was a political alliance on the question which resulted in the passage of the four-mile limit bill in the first instance, and, no doubt to the surprise of the Governor, the motive of this alliance has been strong enough to hold his party friends even to the extent of assisting the Republicans to override his veto.

Governor Patterson was known before his election to be strongly in favor of permitting the different communities—counties or towns or cities—to settle the liquor question to suit themselves, so that he has not stultified himself by vetoing the four-mile limit law which is plainly a measure of state prohibition. But Tennessee has passed the local option point. This is made strikingly evident by the fact that the Governor will in all probability have presented to him for his signature today a measure even more radical than the four-mile limit act—a bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the state. This measure very likely will also be vetoed, but it is confidently predicted that it will be enacted over the veto by a very large majority.

That Tennessee has been aroused to positive and drastic action in this particular by reason of numerous acts of outlaws recently perpetrated in the state, traceable directly or indirectly to the whiskey bottle, there can be no doubt, but the sentiment against the saloon has been growing, as in all the southern states, for years. The culmination is one that insures not only good order but prosperity and happiness to its people.

WHATEVER the Legislature in its wisdom can do toward relieving Chelsea, we are satisfied will meet with the hearty approval of the people of the commonwealth. This community has had to meet trying conditions, and it deserves to be encouraged for meeting them bravely, if for no other reason.

THE TWO great schools of political economy—the school that believes in competition and the school that believes all competition should be abolished—if they are so disposed, may take sides on the report of the Massachusetts railroad commission with reference to the merger of the Berkshire street railway with a steam railway. The point raised is that the granting of permission to the street railway corporation to acquire the street railway in question would be a violation of the general policy of the commonwealth.

Aside entirely from the merits of this particular case, it must be apparent that the policy which is here alluded to had its origin in conditions rapidly passing away. So far as passenger business is concerned, there is now practically no difference between the electric railway and the steam railway. When the latter shall become electrified the difference between the two will be even less perceptible. A custom or policy which discourages, or goes so far as to prohibit through moral force, any combination between steam and electric railways, or any consolidation of them, will then have no meaning. Some other line of distinction will then have to be drawn. It will have to be agreed that any railway which hauls freight as well as passengers shall not combine with, control or become owner of any railway which carries passengers only, and this would soon cease to have any force, for the reason that the latter type of electric railway, already engaged in the business to some extent, is likely to go into the handling of a light character of freight generally at an early day.

It would seem from this view of the case that the rights of the people can be protected more effectually by the regulation of the railway tariffs within the state than by an attempt to prevent the inevitable expansion and conduct of the railway business according to modern methods. To those who favor ultimate government ownership and control of all transportation lines, consolidation should appeal as a step in the direction toward which they are looking. If the foes of competition are right, they should find nothing to complain of in a movement which will make for the abolition of competition. To those who are seeking only state regulation of transportation companies, consolidation should be welcome, since the fewer transportation corporations the commonwealth has to deal with the simpler the task of dealing with them intelligently and efficiently.

However, those who maintain that the interests of the public can be best safeguarded—can only be conserved, indeed—by competition, would still have to be considered. And they would be far more worthy of consideration than any outgrown policy of the commonwealth, no matter how grandiloquent and resonant a statement of it might sound.

FOREIGN currency brought into the United States is subject to a duty of 45 per cent, according to a recent decision of the board of United States general appraisers, but in this case, it is well enough to state, the coin weighed several tons.

"A Rift Within the Lute"

THE THREATENED resignation by Mary Garden of her position as prima donna in the Manhattan grand opera company is simply an additional indication of the inability of the human mind to withstand the temptations of success. The facts are simplicity itself. The director of the Manhattan opera company, Mr. Hammerstein, engaged the Italian singer, Mme. Cavalleri, to play the part of Thais, which Miss Garden thinks she has made peculiarly her own. In consequence of this she threatened Mr. Hammerstein with her resignation in the event of his persisting. Mr. Hammerstein did persist for a time and Miss Garden announced her retirement from the company. But the refusal of Mme. Cavalleri to accept the part has left Miss Garden in possession and she reconsidered her determination to resign.

Popular applause tends in an alarming degree to lead men to regard themselves as indispensable. They have by no means all of them the self-control which enabled William of Orange to look down from his horse at the crowds, in the streets of Exeter, with the grim remark, "Hosanna, today; crucify him, tomorrow." If they had they would know a little better the length of the memory of the public, and learn with less suffering the lesson that the indispensable person does not exist. One of the most popular of British statesmen resigned a great office under just such a delusion. When the office was filled by a man in every way capable, he was betrayed into the exclamation, "I never thought of him." Human nature is only too apt not to think of any one but itself. Then there comes the rude awakening to the fact that every one else is so busily engaged in exactly the same way as to have no time to remember you. There is just one way of escape from this. It is to learn to remember the other person. To learn to realize that there is always somebody who has striven as you have striven; who has reasons, perhaps worthier reasons than you, for desiring success; and consequently to hold out to them the hand, which perhaps never was held out to you. It is thus that the truly great men have conquered the world. Not, like Falstaff, by regarding it as an oyster to be opened with the sword.

Any one who will fearlessly sound the depths of their own jealousies and selfishness will rapidly discover that they are nothing but the expression of their own fears. These fears, rooted in the belief that evil is power, strangle, if they are permitted to, every prompting toward generosity. They come clothed in all the habiliments of caution in doing what is right, and if they admit that honesty is the best policy, it is commonly on the unworthy principle that, in the circumstances, honesty is most likely to pay. Right doing is always right doing for itself, and for no lesser reason. It is the law of Love, and "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

IN VIEW of an experience which is quite familiar to New England, the claim that "Yankee adaptability" is a vanished or a vanishing characteristic of the American manufacturer or merchant will seem to be without much, if any, force.

The experience alluded to had reference to the introduction into Great Britain of the American shoe. New England shoes were placed upon the British market. They looked well made, well finished and had all the appearance of being good wearers. Moreover, they were satisfactory as to price. But they would not sell.

They were the same kind of shoes exactly that were offered to the American man and the American woman and the American child, and the same kind of shoes that over here were popularly salable. But they would not sell in Great Britain. They would not do at all. They would not do even when the prices were cut below the prices which the same shoes would readily sell for in this country.

Attempts were made to push the sale of them by advertising, by displaying them attractively in plate-glass windows, by showing the British shoe buyer that they were in every way superior to the home-made article, but to no avail; they were not wanted.

Then a great light dawned upon the New England shoe manufacturer, and without hesitation he sent for all the American shoes in Great Britain, and soon the market was stripped of them. While the old stock was coming home, however, he was engaged in manufacturing a new supply for our cousins across the sea, and these were made on British, not on American lasts. Since then there has been no trouble in the matter of selling American shoes in Great Britain. They are everything that the British foot yearns for.

In view of this experience, we say, there seems to be little, if any, force in the statement made by our consul-general to Constantinople, when, in reply to Secretary Straus, before the New York Merchants' Association, he said: "Our manufacturers will not change their methods of manufacture to suit the trade. A German manufacturer will make any sort of change in the manufacture of his product if he can get a moderate-sized order thereby."

The range of vision of our consul-general to Constantinople must be very limited if he does not know that the American manufacturer will do the same. There may be cases where he is stubborn, but these are the exceptions.

THE DIPLOMATIC protest against the removal of all foreign superintendents of the Pekin telegraph lines and the substitution for them of natives is made upon the ground that it is in violation of the agreement of 1901, by which the Chinese government stipulated that it would retain these foreign superintendents in the service. The reason for the making of this agreement, from the foreign standpoint, was that dismissal of these officers would leave in Chinese hands all means of communication between the legations and other foreign settlements at Pekin and the rest of the world, and that in case of trouble similar to that growing out of the Boxer uprising, this would be perilous. On the other hand, the dismissal of the foreign telegraph superintendents and the putting of natives in their place is in line with the "China for the Chinese" movement with which the foreign nations generally are supposed to sympathize. It certainly is not giving China a square deal to ask her to do what none of the nations concerned in the protest would think of conceding to other powers. If China is to be encouraged to awake from her stupor and to become an independent nation in the true sense, then nothing should be done which is calculated to wound her national pride or to impair her self-respect.

THE NEWS that no skyscraper dome can be raised above the Boston Custom House until the latter has first been torn down should, we rather think, come under the classification, "important if true."

As to Railway Consolidation